

The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

NO. 24.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:24 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:53 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:13 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:00 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:00 p. m.
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	12:00 " "
	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:30 " "	4:30 " "
5:10 " "	5:35 " "
5:55 " "	6:14 " "
6:30 " "	7:00 " "
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	11:55 " "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 15 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.	6:45	12:03
" " " "		4:05
" " " "		12:39

MAIL CLOSING.	A. M.	P. M.
North.	6:35	12:09
South.	6:15	5:24
	11:35	

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Mr. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

Wife Kills Husband as He Sleeps.

Pittsburg.—Michael Novackovich, an Austrian laborer, was murdered at his home while he lay sleeping in a bed by his wife, Annie. The woman and seventeen foreigners were arrested and locked up in the station, where the police later obtained a confession from Mrs. Novackovich. The cause assigned for the crime was revenge for ill treatment by the husband, who, it is alleged, insisted on his wife leading an immoral life.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

Yiario Gallardo, a Mexican, employed by the water company at Long Beach, was suffocated by the caving in of a trench in which he was working.

The woolen mills at Albany, Oregon, owned by the Bannockburn Manufacturing Company of Portland, were destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$50,000.

The sloop America, valued at \$700, owned by Salvador Carresi and having on board nets valued at \$100 and \$40 in gold in the cabin, was stolen one night last week from San Pedro by harbor pirates.

Secretary Hitchcock designated William H. Code of Los Angeles as chief engineer of Indian irrigation. He will have supervision of irrigation construction work on Indian reservations throughout the West.

The home of the Elks in Reno, Nev., the handsomest lodge building in Nevada, was partially destroyed by fire. The building cost \$35,000. Thousands of dollars' worth of furnishings are either ruined or damaged as a result of the fire.

The safe in the office of Hales & Symons, a freighting firm of Sonora, was blown open by safe-crackers. Nitro-glycerin was used and it demolished much of the office furniture. A razor, two pistols and \$100 in coin were obtained by the thieves.

Pietro Fravega, aged 30 years, fell down the shaft of the Zeila mine, near Jackson, and was instantly killed. The skip full of men had reached the top, when Fravega stepped into the south compartment, falling 1200 feet. He has two brothers in San Francisco.

Pressing the muzzle of a revolver against his breast, William Scott, a street car conductor of Butte, Mont., killed himself while his wife sat near him rocking their little two-year-old son to sleep. Flung the weapon from him, Scott sank into a chair and breathed his last. Despondency over financial affairs was the cause of the deed.

The new town of Hammon, Goldfield, Augustaville or whatever name may be in future selected for it, in Yuba county, will have a school established immediately. The town is at a dredge mining field on the Yuba river and is growing rapidly. It now has a hotel, machine shop, stable and a dozen pretty cottages, but no saloons, these latter being barred.

News has been received at Victoria, B. C., of the discovery by prospectors of a cave on the seashore, between Gutsino Sound and San Jose Bay, at the north end of Vancouver Island, in which forty skeletons were found. The prospectors found most of the skeletons intact. Some of the skulls were broken. It is possible that the cave was the burial place of an Indian tribe.

Fred Hensen, a messenger boy, is dead as the result of injuries received in a fire which destroyed four wooden buildings in the center of the business district of San Pedro. Joaquin Constantine, another boy, was terribly burned, but may recover. The boys were sleeping in one of the buildings burned, and were unable to effect their escape in time to avoid the flames.

The Asiatic liner Arabia left Portland last week for the Orient with a shipment of 920 hogsheads and 235 tierces of leaf tobacco and 375 cases of cigarettes. The value of this portion of the steamer's cargo is almost \$200,000, and is said to be the largest single shipment of tobacco ever made from a Pacific Coast port. The destination of the tobacco is Kobe and Yokohama.

The people of Santa Rosa, by an overwhelming majority, have decided to issue bonds to the extent of \$235,000 for municipal improvements. Of

this sum \$35,000 will be devoted to school purposes, \$72,500 to a sewer system, \$72,500 to a water system, \$50,000 for streets and \$5000 for a fire engine. Each of the questions submitted was carried by a majority of from 8 to 10 to 1.

The people of northern Solano County are looking forward to a new era, which it is believed will be inaugurated with the completion of the big irrigation system now in the course of construction in the vicinity of Dixon and Winters. The new system will be a great benefit to the small holders and the population of northern Solano is expected to double within a few years after the irrigation work is completed.

H. Megordon, a prominent rancher living near Nyssa, Oregon, shot and killed his wife in a fit of jealousy. The shooting followed a quarrel, in the course of which Megordon shot at but missed his fifteen-year-old son, who attempted to interfere in his mother's behalf. Megordon then shot four times at his wife, with fatal effect. The man turned the gun on himself and fired, but inflicted a slight wound only. He was arrested.

Governor Pardee has written to the United States Secretary of Agriculture asking that Professor M. B. Waite, plant pathologist, who has been studying the pear blight in California, be permitted to return to this State soon for the purpose of advising fruit growers in regard to the suppression of this pest, which menaces the pear orchards of the Sacramento valley. This is done by the Governor at the request of fruit-growers, who report that Professor Waite's visit here has been of great benefit.

Lafayette Bell, an aged capitalist of San Jose, and forty-nine, died at his home in that city last week. The deceased was 83 years old and one of the most esteemed residents of that city. He was a member of the Vigilance Committee at Hangtown in 1850 and the original locator of the Onida mine in that locality. Bell's station at Pacheco pass was named after him, in appreciation of his having built the overland stage road through that region. He leaves a widow and five children.

Burglars broke into the assembly-room at the Central Police Station in Los Angeles between the time that the night watch went on duty and their relief returned to the station, and as a result a score or more of policemen are mourning the loss of dress uniform coats, revolvers, fine clubs and other property. Many of the lockers were forced open and a thorough search made for valuables. One officer lost a gold watch and another three revolvers. There is a street entrance to the room and at the time the burglary was committed no policeman was in that part of the building.

TRAMP PROBLEM ON THE DESERT

Open Hearted Prospectors Will no Longer Succor the Hungry Hobos.

Keeler, Inyo County.—On the Mojave desert the tramp problem is becoming a serious one. Among the floating element word has been passed around that the trip can be "made," and hundreds of blanket men and many genuine bums are attempting to cross the desert, expecting to get food from the prospectors. At first people were moved by the sight of a hungry human being so far from the centers of civilization and would divide, but now they are becoming hard-hearted. It is a case of refuse or give away all. The general sentiment may be expressed in the terse words of an old prospector: "I don't mind buying a man anything, but I will not buy it and then carry it on my back fifty miles for him."

The freighters especially have been imposed upon. Many of them are old-timers who have spent most of their lives on the desert and formed their notions in the days when all men were worthy. To them the laws of hospitality are sacred. They are men who believe in the brotherhood of man, have been accustomed to divide their last pint of water or their last pound of grub and divide it like princes. It has been a common sight to see a freighter with half a dozen tramps trudging beside his wagons.

Now even the freighters have quit giving, and the situation is alarming. A hungry man, worthy or unworthy, is a desperate man. Those refused food are beginning to steal, and people who have property are sleeping on their guns. No fatalities have yet occurred, but general uneasiness is felt.

New York.—Ralph Vorhees of New Jersey has given \$100,000 to the American Tract Society.

JAPAN HAS EYES UPON INDO-CHINA

Her Victory Over Russia Will Mean Disaster to France In the Orient.

WOULD SEIZE FRENCH TERRITORY

Tokio Celebrates the Triumph of Nippon's Warriors in Battle of Mukden. Immense Profits From Tobacco Monopoly.

Paris.—Francis Murry, the well-known Colonial Commissioner, who is recognized as an authority on the Oriental question and who has lived for years in Annam and Tonking, has just returned to France, where he has been made president of the Colonial Congress. He said that he could not share the hope of the majority of enlightened Frenchmen that peace would shortly be consummated.

"Only those ignorant of conditions in Indo-China can take this view," he said. "Japan has been working for several years to acquire sufficient topographical information concerning our colony to be able to act successfully when the critical moment arrives."

"Chulalongkorn, the king of Siam, dare not decide anything unless the Mikado approves, and he is now going to Tokio with the evident purpose of forming a political treaty."

"This means another threat against our possessions which cannot be protected by sending men and money; for when Japan decides to throw her yellow floods upon us we will be inundated, not matter what force has been sent. Our hope of keeping Indo-China lies in a Russian triumph."

Tokio.—The profits from the tobacco monopoly for the first year are 27,000,000 yen (about thirteen million and a half dollars). This exceeds the Government's estimates by 7,000,000 yen.

The celebration of the victory at Mukden was held last Tuesday. The business men and labor guilds arranged an enormous procession which, picturesquely garbed, formed at Hibiya Park and marched to Ueno Park.

Passing the palace each unit halted and cheered the Emperor and his Cabinet and the commanders of the army and navy. Exercises were held in Ueno Park, where there was a large crowd.

Lieutenant-General Terauchi, Minister of War, responded in behalf of the army and Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, in behalf of the navy. Fireworks and sports concluded the exercises.

GRUNSKY GIVEN A NEW PLACE.

Will Receive Ten Thousand a Year as Engineer with Reclamation Service.

Washington.—Carl E. Grunsky, who retires as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been appointed consulting engineer of the reclamation service at a salary of \$10,000 a year. He will act as adviser to Director Walcott of the Geological Survey in determining the large questions connected with irrigation works under the reclamation act. Grunsky's appointment has not yet been announced, but was made by the President before his departure, and Grunsky will begin his new duties soon.

Engineer Grunsky has had much experience in irrigation work and at one time he was connected with the Geological Survey. He has been recognized as one of the leading engineers of the country in that line of work.

Army Board Recommends Jiu-Jitsu.

Washington.—The War Department has made public the report of the joint board of army and navy officers convened by special orders to take into consideration the physical training of cadets at the Military Academy and of midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The most important feature of the report is the recommendation that the Japanese art of jiu jitsu be incorporated in the course with boxing and wrestling.

Monument to Cervantes.

Havana.—The Provincial Council has voted in favor of the erection of a monument to Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote."

HIS \$100,000 IS NOT WANTED BY CHURCHMEN

Many Ministers Will Fight Against Acceptance of Rockefeller's Gift.

GRAVE QUESTIONS ARE RAISED

Committee Will Bring the Matter to the Direct Attention of Congregational Preachers Throughout the Country.

Boston.—Despite the fact that the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has practically decided to accept the gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller to further the work of the board, a committee representing the Congregational clergymen of Boston and vicinity who are opposed to the acceptance of the gift decided to continue the protest.

It was agreed by the members of the committee that a wide expression of opinion on the question was desirable, and for this purpose a committee was appointed to submit the facts and documents in the matter to the Congregational ministers of the country. The prudential committee will not take final action on the acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's gift before April 13th, and it is the intention of the protesting committee to learn, if possible, the general feeling among clergymen of the denomination.

The following statement regarding the committee's proceedings has been issued by Rev. Herbert W. Gleason, secretary of the protestants' committee:

"The committee considered the reply of the prudential committee to the protest and were a unit in the conviction that this reply raises a still more fundamental and serious issue, namely, that the prudential committee disclaims all moral responsibility for discrimination as to the sources from which they receive money for Christian work. For this reason it seemed to the committee all the more necessary to make the protest. Therefore, since the prudential committee have deferred final action for two weeks in order that as wide an expression of opinion as possible might be made upon the issue, a committee was appointed to submit the facts and documents in the matter to the Congregational ministers of the country."

Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, O., and President Tucker of Dartmouth College, were in communication by telegraph and letter. President Tucker wrote in part as follows: "In regard to the general position taken by the defenders of the action of the prudential committee in accepting Mr. Rockefeller's gift, that a missionary organization has no right to discriminate in regard to the money received lest it pass unwarranted judgment upon the business methods of the donor, I take issue at once. The acceptance by the American board of a gift from this source, under the present conditions, must mean one of two things; either the board believes that the business methods involved are correct or that they are a matter of moral indifference so far as the reception of the money is concerned. For one, I do not like to see the American board take either one of these positions. Such action hurts the conscience of the coming generation more than that of the generation which is passing. It is not an incentive to missionary zeal. No organization set to the high and lasting ends of Christian service can allow itself to be thought indifferent to the moral issues of the day whenever these issues are necessarily affected by its action."

Values Wife's Love Highly.

Spokane.—Joseph N. Morris of Scio, Or., estimates the value of his wife's affections at \$31,000 in a damage suit which he has commenced against Maynard Warwick, a wealthy rancher of Lincoln county, Washington. Morris further sets forth his other damages as follows: Loss of business due to wife's actions, \$5000; loss of his wife's services, \$2000; cost of a divorce action wherein Mrs. Morris lost her case, \$1000; total, \$39,000. It is declared by the husband that Warwick sent his wife presents of jewelry and silk underwear and thus won her love.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits. July 1 to Feb. 1. Deer. August 1 to October 31. Hunting with dogs one hour before or after high tide prohibited. Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day. The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited. The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover. October 15 to Nov. 15. Mountain Quail and Grouse. Sept. 1 to Feb. 15. Doves. July 1 to Feb. 15. Tree Squirrels. Aug. 1 to Oct. 1. Male Deer. July 15 to Nov. 15. Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited. Trout. April 1 to Nov. 1. Steelhead (in tide-water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 10. Striped Bass. Three seasons. Black Bass. July 1 to Jan. 1. Salmon. Oct. 15 to Sept. 15. Lobster or Crawfish. Aug. 15 to April 1. Shrimp. May 1 to Sept. 1. Crabs 6 inches across back. Oct. 31 to Sept. 1. Turgeon and Female Crab. Prohibited. Abalone. Less than 15 inches across.

BUNCOED BY BOGUS BROTHER.

Wealthy Indiana Farmer Swindled Out of Thirteen Hundred Dollars.

Shelbyville, Ind.—John Trees, a wealthy farmer, is lamenting the loss of \$1300 as the result of his distrust of banks. The fact that he kept his money on his person and about the house has been generally known.

Twenty-four years ago his brother, Adam, suddenly disappeared and was never heard from afterward. His parents died a few years ago. Proceedings were instituted and Adam was declared dead and his share was divided between the other heirs. A few days ago a polished gentleman, calling from California, came into the neighborhood and claimed to be the long lost Adam. The family was notified and a feast prepared. Everybody was happy and the strange brother made arrangements to take all of them to California and show them his fabulous wealth. All were ready to start, when Adam suggested that John would better give him his money until they should get to California. John gave him the cash. "Adam" excused himself for a few minutes and has not been heard of since.

Caught Under Tons of Mud.

Tacoma, Wash.—Joseph Coulure was killed and George Archer seriously injured two weeks ago on Claim 33 below Sulphur creek, Klondike. Archer suffered a compound fracture of the skull, had his leg broken, and suffered other injuries. He is expected to live. With two others the men were digging a ditch under ground when a slab of mud, weighing several tons, dropped out of the roof upon Coulure, killing him instantly. The others fled in alarm. In trying to escape, Archer fell twenty-four feet down a shaft, striking frozen bed-rock. Archer is a native of Ohio.



We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Heaven will be a sad place for some folk; there will be nothing left to kick about.

Some of these days Dr. Wiley should investigate the pure Vermont maple syrup of commerce.

The Nan Patterson case has been dramatized by Clyde Fitch. Nan seems to have overlooked a bet in not copy-righting herself.

The Mormon Church makes the proceedings of the other secret societies seem as public as the free performance in front of the sidewalk.

If, as Dr. Krauskopf says, "religion is an investment" the man who contributes a penny a Sunday has about as much religion as he pays for.

Scientists assert that women think quicker than men. But some men haven't a very high opinion of the quality of thought they turn out.

Secretary Taft says there are many business opportunities for Americans in the Philippines. The undertaking business ought to be good in the Moro country.

The Sultan of Turkey is trying to borrow money from German bankers. He must think the Germans have been too busy to read about Cassie Chadwick.

A Chicago man is supporting his nineteen children and their mother on an income of \$9 a week. When it comes to expert financing there is something worthy of study.

"How to Make Money," a periodical whose name indicated its purpose, has died for lack of nourishment. Its publishers, of course, failed to tell what they evidently didn't know.

A woman killed her husband and refuses to tell why. This should be a rebuke to the idly curious. A woman should not be pressed for the motive of every little domestic incident.

A California helmsman of forty has married a bell boy of twenty-five. Of course it is a great scandal, but if their ages and positions had been reversed it would only have been a happy romance.

Mme. Schumann-Heink has renounced her allegiance to the German emperor and become an American. If William Waldorf Astor hears about it he will think the lady must be unbalanced mentally.

A Minnesota congregation has asked its pastor to resign because he owns a fast horse, while a New York clergyman has had trouble with his flock for riding to church in an automobile. Clerical brother, where do you get off?

A scientist figures that the earthquakes of seven years exerted a force of 75,000,000 horse power. It is strange that no promoter has started an earthquake syndicate in the motor line, capitalized at \$1 per horse power. It would be as substantial as some of the other trusts.

A "seventh son of a seventh son" has been arrested in New York for practicing medicine without a license. Evidently he overlooked the fact that it is necessary even for the seventh son of a seventh son to get incorporated in New Jersey before he can safely snap his finger at the law.

How rapidly the South is growing is interestingly shown by some of the missionary work which Southern railroads are doing in bringing settlers into territory which needs them. The agent of one road lately remarked that he had on hand thirty-five thousand negotiations in a more or less completed state, ranging all the way from the search for a "home acre" to locations for great industrial plants.

Secretary Taft maintains that a million dollars can be spent more profitably in building rifle galleries in the principal cities of the country, for the purpose of making the young men of the country expert marksmen, than in getting the regular army and the militia together in field manoeuvres. The military authorities would like to have clubs of marksmen organized throughout the country to use the proposed rifle galleries. This policy is in line with the President's belief that in war the shot that hits is the only one that counts.

Because it is quick the telephone is peculiarly adapted to the needs and temperament of the American people, and though now finding general employment abroad, it has reached its highest development in the country which gave it birth. Long distance conversations ceased years ago to be a novelty and are now a necessity of everyday business and social life. In a few minutes' talk by 'phone matters can now be arranged which would require hours for settlement by telegraph, and days if the mails had to be employed. The 'phone is perhaps the truest emblem of this swiftly living age.

Gambling at bridge by women goes on extensively in both private houses and public hotels. Dinners are hurried through in order that the party may the sooner engage in gambling,

and some of the women are noted as the sharpest and most grasping of gamblers. Gambling made fashionable among women is a rather serious matter. It is bad enough among men, but when the mania extends to women, who are held tighter in its grasp, the moralist has special reason to fear the consequences. Probably there has never been a time when the vogue of gambling among women of fashionable society was wider than it is now, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it will increase. Luxury palls and new varieties of stimulation are sought. The devil finds mischief still for idle hands to do.

How to live long and enjoy life is a problem of perennial interest. Many of the alleged solutions are delusive because they ignore one or the other half of the problem. They either aim at longevity at the expense of joy or secure joy at the cost of longevity. Plenty of exercise is generally advised, but there are hardened sinners who will take any risk rather than submit to the accessible forms of exercise. A severe and ascetic regimen is another favorite suggestion which to multitudes seems "a remedy worse than the disease." But Drs. Duke and Hollander, nerve specialists of London, have just advanced—or emphasized—a theory which should command an easy and phenomenal success. Do you wish to preserve youth and at the same time assure yourself the maximum of happiness and the minimum of privation and routine? If so, take an immense amount of mental exercise. The authorities named say that the average agricultural laborer in England is threatened with softening of the brain or mental paralysis at the comparatively early age of 65 or 70, simply because he does not use his mind. Doing little thinking, he gives the blood no chance to circulate through the brain, and mental decay results. On the other hand, judges and statesmen who constantly employ their intellectual faculties live to a great age and do not lose their keen interest in the activities of existence to the very end. We naturally think of men like Humboldt, Gladstone, Spencer and of many aged scientists and public men still living and in harness, and find abundant confirmation of the theory in question. And the best feature of the theory is that the means prescribed are not only within the reach of all, not excepting the worst paid of agricultural laborers, but, in addition, are so agreeable and delightful that they may be resorted to for their own sake. Mental exercise in this day and generation need not involve the least drudgery to the adult. With excellent newspapers, full of discussions of intricate problems of political, economic, religious and social life, with periodicals galore, with cheap editions of immortal masters like Milton, Shakespeare, and scores of other poets, novelists, essayists, dramatists and philosophers, and with free and traveling libraries, need any man forego the stimulation, exhilaration and pleasure of mental activity? Experts who tell us not to worry are indulging in counsel of perfection, but when they tell us to read great books, think of lofty and noble things and exercise our mental faculties they point to the most effectual method of making our troubles seem small and ephemeral and reducing worry to the minimum.

No Place for Modern Legal Lights.
Many unkind things are said and printed about members of the legal profession, only a few of which are deserved.

"Billy" Saunders is a natural born wit. He is in his eightieth year, living in New York, and is still working at his trade, painting. On a recent occasion "Billy" and one or two of his mates were beautifying a lawyer's office. The younger partner, thinking to take a "rise" out of "Billy," said: "I say, 'Billy,' did you ever know of a painter going to heaven?"

"Yes," said "Billy," "I knew of one once."

"And do you think he stayed there?"

"Well, I did hear that they tried to put him out."

"And did they succeed?"

"No. According to the latest accounts, they had not succeeded."

"Why, how was that?"

"Well, sonny, it was this way. They couldn't find a lawyer in the place to draw up the papers."

A Definition of Marriage.
Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, visiting a small parish in a mining district in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of administering confirmation, asked one nervous little girl what matrimony was, and she answered that it was "a state of terrible torment which those who enter it are compelled to undergo for a time to prepare them for a brighter and better world."

"No, no," remonstrated the pastor; that isn't matrimony; that the definition of purgatory."

"Leave her alone," said the archbishop; "maybe she's right. What do you or I know about it?"

Overworked His "Best Man."
It is generally supposed that the services of a best man at a wedding end with the close of the ceremony and the departure of the happy pair, but it seems not. Bridegroom of two months has just utilized his best man again, this time to serve divorce papers on the bride.—New York Telegram.

It Looked that Way.
"If she told you her age, surely you know when she was born."

"Well, judging from what she told me her age was, I should say she was born on her tenth or fifteenth birthday."—Chicago Journal.

WHEN TO SPRAY.
Spraying, in order to be effective, must be timely. All spraying directed against the common fungus diseases of fruit trees, such as apple scab, apple rust, brown rot, and others, should be made before the disease appears. Fungicides in general should not be looked upon as remedies but as preventives. The diseases are in most cases internal and cannot be reached after they have once gained an entrance. The chief value of the fungicides lies in the fact that they prevent the germination of the spores of the diseases, when these alight on the blossoms, leaves or shoots of the fruit trees. For all fungus diseases infesting orchard trees and fruits the first spraying should be done before the leaves have begun to expand or before the blossom buds are too prominent. The object of this early spraying is to prevent the spores of the fungi that have lodged among the buds and the axes of the leaf shoots from germinating. These spores form the first source of infection, and if they are prevented from germinating by the timely application of some effective fungicide, such as Bordeaux mixture, the subsequent ravages of the disease will be greatly reduced. This first application should be like all subsequent applications, be very thorough. No spot on the trunk or branches should be left that is not covered with the mixture. The second application should be made as soon as the petals of the blossoms have fallen. The normal Bordeaux mixture, or the mixture containing five pounds of copper sulphate and five pounds of fresh lime should be used for these applications. To the second application a quarter of a pound of Paris green to a barrel of the spraying mixture should be added, making it a combined fungicide and insecticide. It is best to make a paste of the Paris green before adding it to the fungicide. It is a well-known fact that the codling moth deposits its eggs about this time near the calyx end of the young apple, and by adding Paris green the young apples become coated with it, and this poisons the larva or worm of the codling moth as soon as it emerges from the egg and begins to eat its way into the apple. If the spraying operation is delayed, it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to reach the larvae, and for this reason the time of the falling of the blossoms should be carefully watched.

The third application of fungicide should also contain the Paris green as in the second application. The third application should be made when the apples are about the size of small crab-apples. The Paris green is to poison any leaf-cutting insects that might chance to feed on the foliage. If Bordeaux mixture is used for the third application it should contain three pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of fresh lime. The fourth and last application should be made when the fruit is three-quarters grown, using the same strength of Bordeaux mixture as in the third application, to which should be added the usual amount of Paris green. If the season should be rainy and the fungicide washes off rapidly after it has been applied, extra applications should be made in order to prevent the appearance of the disease. It is a well-known fact that diseases are more prevalent during wet than during dry seasons. If late spraying becomes necessary before the fruit is harvested it is advisable to substitute ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate for Bordeaux, as the latter is very apt to discolor the fruit and thus make it less attractive and saleable. The ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate is a clear, deep blue liquid and does not discolor the fruit to any appreciable extent. The same methods used in preventing apple scab are used to prevent brown rot on peaches and plums. The spores of these diseases find lodgment in the leaf buds as well as in the flower buds, and from these places subsequent infections of the fruit take place.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

MAKING A START.
There is no business with which a beginning can be made with so little capital, and yet have such possibilities in results, as the keeping of poultry. In fact, where a great deal of money is put in the business at once, and a beginning made with a large plant, there seems to be much more danger of failure than where the business is begun in a small way and gradually grows until it pays its owner handsomely.

This comes in a measure from the fact that when a person is managing a small business and gaining the knowledge that can only come through experience, mistakes do not cost so much, and so when the business has grown to larger size the knowledge has been gained to carry it on successfully.

Looking at it from another standpoint it will be found that a great deal of pleasure can be obtained in treating the fowls as pets. There are numbers of people who keep pets in squirrels, birds, etc., who instead of being under expense in their support could turn their natural love for these animals and birds in the direction of keeping poultry, and not only find it

a pleasure, but their natural love for such things would tend to make it profitable as well. Fowls have much more intelligence than they are given credit for. Attention and care will develop this in a marked degree and it will be surprising how interesting it will become to watch them closely, meanwhile gaining experience which makes success possible.

The idea that all that is necessary is to purchase a small or large number of fowls and that they will do the rest is entirely wrong. In such a case failure is almost certain. It is the beauty of the poultry business that right care and management count for more than in any other line of endeavor and one with a small number of hens will be making money while another with a large plant and poor management will be losing it.

It is not necessary to start with a large or fancy house. Fowls are not particular about their abode, as long as the building is free from drafts, is comparatively warm, is clean and not damp they will thrive just as well as if they had a house made especially for them on the latest and most approved plans.

Pure bred poultry alone should be kept and as each breed has advantages and disadvantages that would make it a successful money maker for one and not for another, use good judgment and select the breed suitable to your surroundings.—Poultry.

STRIPPING THE COWS.
Milking a cow clean, and what is called "stripping" a cow, has been carried on for centuries in European countries, but unfortunately for this broad continent, conditions have existed which compelled the dairyman to employ help, and the inefficiency of such help is too well known to be discussed. When the good woman of the homestead milked her own cows they gave good, rich milk, and lots of it.

Nowadays dairymen are carried on a very large scale, and instead of the woman it is the hired man that does the milking. In many instances he knows as much about the business of the management of cows as a gimlet does of a hand-saw, and his notions of stripping are entirely different from that of the up-to-date dairyman.

Some prefer to have the milkers followed up by a man who is known to be a good milker, to strip all the cows, and frequently this is done several minutes after the milking is done. Such delays have a pernicious effect on the cow, and the work should be done promptly, and by men who have more responsibility than the general run of milkers.

Perhaps it sounds all right to say there has been no delay of the stripper to get around to his work, but any one who has been much around a cow barn knows how much a statement like that is worth.—Ex.

HOW TO CLEAN EGGS.
The proper cleaning and sorting of the egg crop, so that it will have a neat and attractive appearance will add much to its selling qualities. Like everything else there is a best way for doing this.

Eggs all of one color and perfectly clean make an attractive appearance and will readily bring several cents more per dozen than a dirty lot, particularly when quality goes with appearance; and the one is generally an indication of the other. An egg is improperly cleaned when it is wet too much and not rubbed dry with a dry cloth. Some when they see spots of dirt on eggs put them in a pan of water and wash them like potatoes. There is on the freshly laid egg a mucilaginous covering which gives it a velvety appearance peculiar to new eggs. Water removes this, making the egg have an older appearance, and destroys its keeping qualities, as this covering makes the shell impervious to air. An egg, then, if it is not much soiled, should merely be moistened where necessary and rubbed dry. If the blemish is in the nature of a stain, a little powdered scouring brick will help, and if this is not effective, vinegar may be used in addition. In this way any stains may be removed from an egg. Sometimes they have to be put in water, but do not do it unless it is necessary, and then rub dry afterwards. If this is not done they will look soiled and dingy. Eggs should be collected three or more times a day.—New Jersey Poultryman.

How It Worked.
Smithkins—I called on that doctor you recommended yesterday.

Slowun—Did you tell him I sent you?

Smithkins—Yes.

Slowun—What did he say?

Smithkins—He said under the circumstances he would expect me to pay in advance.

Mystery Solved.
Jimjones—They say old Milljuns was at one time employed in a livery stable.

Samsmith—That explains it.

Jimjones—Explains what?

Samsmith—Why, I've often wondered where he got his horse sense.

Another Failure.
"I reached, alas! but could not grasp," So the poet wrote one day; He had reached a poem to the editor— But failed to grasp the pay.

"RELIEVING" GUARD NEAR THE SHAHO.



PUTTING A LIVING SENTRY IN A DEAD ONE'S PLACE.
Since the midwinter campaign of Napoleon in Russia almost a century ago no great war has been waged under such terrible climatic conditions as prevail in Manchuria to-day. There was suffering in the trenches before Sebastopol in the winter of 1854-55, but nothing like that of the Japanese and Russians along the Shaho River. The work of entrenching is almost impossible, and at the outposts the sentries have to be content with holes burrowed in the ground. Walking to and fro with a background of snow to throw the figure into relief as a mark for the sharp shooter means death. Even careful burrowing, says the London Illustrated News artist, who drew the graphic sketch reproduced above, cannot always protect the Japanese sentries from the Russian marksmen, and not infrequently when the relief comes a dead man has to be drawn out of the pit to make room for a living successor.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER.
M. Rouvier, Successor of Combes, Begins Life as a Book Agent.
M. Rouvier, who succeeds M. Combes as French premier, has been for more than a generation closely identified with the politics of the Republic. He has been repeatedly at the head of the department of finance, in which position he established a reputation which made his name a household one in France.

The new premier began life as a book agent. Subsequently he engaged in the Russian grain trade, and his business journeys to Constantinople, Odessa, Smyrna and other ports bordering on the Mediterranean gave him a valuable and broadening training. In 1869, having acquired a competence, he engaged in politics and through his efforts Gambetta was sent to the Chamber of Deputies from Marseilles. In 1871 Rouvier himself entered the chamber and at once became prominent in French political life. He is accounted one of the strong men of France, and, with Delcasse, the foreign minister, and M. Doumer, the new president of the Chamber of Deputies, has vastly enhanced the power and prestige of the republic.



A WORLD WONDER.
Trainman Who Makes People Understand a Stations Name.
"Ka-n-k-a-kee!"
"Ka-n-k-a-a-kee!"
"Ka-n-k-a-e-e-e!"
William J. Crawford, a colored trainman, of Chicago, has reduced the calling of station names to a practical system that has won for him the praise and hearty thanks of a million of passengers. When he inflates one of the healthiest pairs of lungs in Illinois, opens his mouth, and begins to play on a station name, no man, woman or child fails to understand what it is.

Crawford has been on the fast trains of the Illinois Central between Chicago and Cairo for the last ten years. When he first became a trainman he noticed that a man or woman would look him squarely in the face while he was calling the station, and that about the time the train had got well underway from the depot at which the passenger wanted to get off, Crawford would find him sitting in his seat in blissful ignorance of his having been carried past. This did not happen once, but many times, and the observing employee began to suspect that people did not "catch" him.

In many instances trouble arose

from many different pronunciations of the name of a town. Different people put the emphasis on different syllables, and this often created confusion. The noise of the train in speeding over the rails also made it difficult to make out what was being called.

"Finally," said the trainman, "I concluded that I would first attract the attention of every passenger in the car and then call out the station, emphasizing first one syllable and then another, using all of the accents and inflections I had ever heard of. In the course of time I got what I considered the best way of impressing the mind with particular names, and we carried few people past their destination."

Nature has greatly aided this man in his work. He has a voice singularly full and resonant. When he breaks loose at the end of a car a half-awake passenger starts from his seat as if a steam calliope had started on a rag-time tune, and by the time he winds up on such names as Tuscola, Arcola, and Tolono passengers for these places are loading up with packages and grips and reaching for umbrellas.—Chicago Tribune.

Paper as Fuel.
In these days of scarcity of fuel it may be interesting to know how one thrifty housekeeper, with more leisure than money, has warmed her house for years during the two weeks or so in the fall and spring when heat is needed in the morning and evening only. She uses old newspapers and prepares them for combustion by twisting them into fagots. For the furnace she tears the paper in half, doubles each half together and twists it tightly. For the fireplace heater she separates the sheets, crumples each together and finishes by giving a slight twist, while for the small stove in her sewing room or for a grate that is sometimes used in a north room, she merely gives the paper a close crumple. She finds it better to prepare the fuel pretty near the time of using it, as it burns better if it has not been allowed to gather dampness. This fuel is prepared at odd times, usually at dusk, by the mistress and her children, and is kept in huge bags made of cast-off garments, and these forms measures for the amounts needed.

New Use for Refined Paraffine Wax.
A new and important use for refined paraffine wax seems to have been discovered by a prominent resident of Ohio, living near Lancaster, who had two trees badly damaged by storm, one being a maple and the other an apple. In each case a large limb was broken down from the trunk, but still attached to it. The limbs were propped up and fastened securely with straps, very much as a broken leg might be fastened with splints, and then melted refined wax poured into and over all the cracks. The "surgical operation" was entirely successful. The paraffine prevented the escape of the sap, kept out the rain and moisture which would have rotted the trees, prevented the depredations of insects, and the limbs seem thus far to be perfectly re-attached to the trees.

Best He Could Do.
Bachelor (disgustedly)—Huh! You're to be married, I hear.

Oldham—Yes, to Miss Playne.

Bachelor—Poor chump! I thought you knew better.

Oldham—So I do, but none of them would have me.—Philadelphia Press.

A man never kicks if his name is misspelled in the police records of a newspaper.

AN OLD-FASHIONED WOMAN.

No clever, brilliant thinker she,
With college record and degree,
She has not known the paths of fame,
The world has never heard her name.
Home is her kingdom, love her dower—
She seeks no other wand of power.
Around her childish heart are twined,
As round some reverend saint enshrined,
And find all purity and good
In her divinest motherhood.
She keeps her faith unshadowed still—
God rules the world in good and ill.
This sad old earth's a brighter place
All for the sunshine of her face;
Her very smile a blessing throws,
And hearts are happier where she goes.
A gentle, clear-eyed messenger,
To whisper love—thank God for her!
—L. M. Montgomery in *Congregationalist*.

THE MAN IN THE MASK.

THE night was dark and dreary;
No moon shone in the heavens
to light the paths of the late
wayfarer. Even the electric lights
seemed to have forgotten to throw
their cheery glow over the scene.

Down the darkened highway st-al-
thily crept the deep shadowy form of a
man on mischief bent. His clothes
were rough, his hat drawn low down
over his eyes, and the collar of his
coat was turned up, although it was
not very cold.

Now and again he would stop and
listen, and when the solitary police-
man walked his beat near him once,
he darted into a near-by doorway.

Cautiously, keenly, he looked at
every house until he came to one a
little more pretentious than the rest.

Producing skeleton keys, he silently
unlocked and opened the side door,
let himself in and, by the aid of a
dark lantern, he swiftly made his way
toward the dining room. There, he
knew, was the sideboard; on it would
be some valuable silverware, well
worth his pains and he thought the
table, too, might yield a rich booty.
He was hard up for money, they had
plenty and could spare a little just as
well as not.

But for the very people that house
now sheltered, he, too, might be hap-
py, loving, loved and, above all, hon-
est. His wife should wear the silks,
the velvets he knew Mrs. Markham
now flaunted. Often had he cursed
her as she had passed him on the
crowded street, drawing her rich skirts
more tightly about her, lest they should
become contaminated by contact with
him. Him! What was he to her?
Nothing worse than nothing!

Just such thoughts ran through his
fevered brain while hunting for the
dining room door. Into the room he
went, and cast his light around. At
the farther end hung a picture, over
the mantel shelf. Going to the shelf
he threw the rays upon it, and sud-
denly started back. He looked at the
picture again. It was a likeness of
himself! How came it there?

"Oh, God of heaven," he murmured.
"What does it mean? Is she here?"
At one side was a smaller picture. As
the tiny ray of light fell upon it he
saw the picture of a child, with his
own brow, eyes and general expres-
sion.

"My God, thou who hast been so
good to me, spare my baby now! Oh,
don't take my only comfort, my only
one! My baby, I cannot, cannot part
with you!"

From the other room, a low, sweet
voice in agonized, pleading tones came
sobbingly to his startled ears.

"Father in heaven, bless my baby's
papa, he who never saw his child; send
him back, oh God! Tell him, Lord,
I love him now after all these long,
heartbreaking years of silence, just as
much as when I married him!"

As the sweet tones became fainter
and fainter and more broken, the man
in the mask fell on his knees. With
folded hands and bowed head, he mur-
mured: "My little faithful wife! It is
to good to be true. She has kept her
love for me, thank God, but she must
never know how low I have fallen.
Please God, I will turn about, I will,
I swear it. I will be honest from
henceforth!" And, picking up the little
lantern he silently turned, looked once
more at the pictured face of the baby,
and, making his way out, he shut and
locked the outside door and disappear-
ed down the silent street, a wiser, a
better man.

At first, for many a long month, it
was hard, uphill work trying to be
honest, but those pleading words, that
sweet, wee baby face, were his guid-
ing stars, his guarding angels.

One day a sweet, sad-faced little
woman was hurrying along the street,
and, unknowingly, she dropped her
glove.

There happened along just behind
her a tall, handsome man dressed in
well-fitting, new-looking clothes, who,
as luck would have it, was none other
than the gentleman whose counte-
nance, when he first appeared to us,
was well concealed by a slouch hat
and a black mask. He saw the glove
fall, hurried forward and picked it up.

But the crowded street was no place
for the blessed, tender meeting he hop-
ed would follow the return of the
dainty little glove.

It is said that "drop your glove,
you'll meet your love," and when the
little lady turned to answer the re-
spectful words of the gentleman who
had touched her arm it proved no un-
truth in her case. It was just in front
of the house.

"Pardon me, madam, but I believe
this glove belongs to you, as you drop-
ped it," he said. The words sent a
thrill through her entire being. Eagerly
she glanced up. "Charley, Char-

GENERAL TREPOFF, POLICE DESPOT OF ST. PETERSBURG.



General Trepoff, the man of blood and iron, who now wields autocratic power as governor general of St. Petersburg, comes of a family detested in Russia. His father, also a general, held the same position in the Winter Capital twenty-five years ago that his son now occupies. He was known as the "Emperor of St. Petersburg," and droshtky drivers used to tumble off their seats, go down on their knees and bump their foreheads on the curb-stones whenever he passed them in the street. It was at the elder Trepoff that Vera Sassalitch, the first woman terrorist in Russia, fired a revolver, but the bullet went wild. Four attempts have been made to kill the present general Trepoff, but he seems to bear a charmed life. The present governor general won his gory record while chief of police at Moscow. There his "repressive" tactics resulted in the sacrifice of many lives.

ley, don't you know me? Oh, Charley, it is none other! Don't you know your own Addie?" she cried, in a low, tense voice, looking pleadingly up at him.

"Yes, my darling, I know you; it is your own Charley come back once more, never to leave you again. Say you forgive me, pet, and I will make you as happy as I can."

"Come in, Charley, come into my own, our own, little home, for, darling, this beautiful home is ours once more. I have worked hard for it, dear, but I have something else to show you. More precious to me than all else be- side."

And she led the way into a little room just off the dining room, straight toward a small white bed. On it lay a child, sweetly sleeping. The parents knelt beside the bed, those two, long-parted and so recently united, and then and there pledged once more their everlasting love.

Angels seemed to tell the sleeping child the glad news, for the little face was wreathed in smiles, the blue eyes opened wide and a curly head touched theirs. And the man shud- dered to think how nearly he had lost all this, had it not been for his plan, though not meaningly, or robbing him- self and his wife. Truly, the ways of providence are mysterious, and Charles Boardman and his wife were drawn together at last.—Indianapolis Sun.

HONORS FOR NEGRO SOLDIER.

James H. Wolff to Head the Great G. A. R. Parade.

The parade of the Grand Army at its annual encampment in Denver during the present year will be headed



by James H. Wolff, a Boston negro veteran. Mr. Wolff has just been elected Department Commander of Massachusetts, and as the parade is always headed by the leading officer of the department to which the Commander in Chief belongs, this distinction goes to Wolff. Gen. Blackmar, the Commander in Chief, being a resident of Massachusetts, Wolff is the first colored man to achieve such a distinction. He was born at Holderness, N. H., in 1848. At the breaking out of the civil war he tried to enlist in a New Hampshire regiment, but objection was made to his color, and so he entered the navy, serving four years with great credit to himself. Then he went to Boston and studied law for three years, after which he took a two years' course in the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He went to Baltimore shortly after- ward, and after strong opposition was admitted to practice in the United States courts. Returning to Boston in 1880, he soon became conspicuous in Grand Army circles. Last year he was chosen Senior Vice Commander without opposition, and his election as Commander was nearly unanimous.

You can't always judge a man's bank account by the artistic decora- tions on the front of his office safe.

TWO BOYS KILL A PANTHER.

Lad of 14 and Brother, Aged 8, Con- quer Mountain Lion.

Two boys, one 14 and the other 8 years of age, the sons of Day Stevens, of Aurora, did some pretty nifty work for boys in killing a mountain lion a few days ago, says the Salt Lake (Utah) Herald. The lion had killed a pig belonging to their father in Lost creek, and he sent the boys to town for some strychnine to poison the car- cass for the lion. When the boys were returning with the strychnine and as they were emerging from a bunch of willows close to where the pig lay they discovered the lion devouring his prey.

The elder boy had a shotgun and he at once fired at the lion. The shot took effect and the animal gave a loud growl, which so frightened the boys' horse that it turned and ran back. In trying to control the horse the gun was switched out of the boy's hand by the willows. The younger boy jumped from the horse, grabbed up the weapon and fired the other barrel into the lion just as it was leaping upon him. It was a well-directed shot, entering the throat of the lion and tearing away a portion of its brisket. It bounded into the air and fell dead.

The animal measured nine feet from nose to tail tip and weighed close to 200 pounds. The boys got a cart, loaded the body in and drove home in triumph with their game.

There are a number of wild animals, such as lions, coyotes, etc., in the mountains in the east part of this county, and a splendid opportunity is afforded for hunters who have the nerve to penetrate unbroken timber in quest of the animals. At the head of Daniel's canyon, on the east side, between Fish lake and Grass valley, is a regular camping ground for these animals. As many as seven bears have been seen at one time in this vicinity and one or two frequently. About a year ago a man in Glenwood had a very narrow call with a bear there. The animal attacked him when he was getting out some timber, and he had only an ax to defend himself with, but he used it to such advan- tage that the bear was shortly after- ward found dead.

These animals have become very bold and destructive. They have killed a number of head of cattle this season and in seasons past, and about a month ago one was so daring that it killed a riding horse which had been tied to a tree and which the rider had left for a few minutes.

The patch of timber in which these wild animals have their home is very dense with quaking asp and under- brush and affords an ideal shelter for them. It is not much use for a single person to undertake to hunt them, because the animals take alarm and get out of the way before being seen.

Cold Comfort.
The Hobo—Could youse erblige me wiler or cold bite, ma'am?
The Lady—Certainly. I'll get the stepladder, and you can help yourself to those icicles hanging from the roof.

Ethnological Heresy.
No ethnological heresy is wider spread among the English-speaking than that the 80,000,000 or so citizens of the United States are Anglo-Sax- on.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

CHINA'S GREAT LOVE OF PEACE.

By Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng.
For 2,000 years China has not swerved a iota from steadily pursuing a consistent policy of peace. This may be put down to the fact that all the men who have played a prominent part in Chinese affairs have invariably been true followers of Confucius. The result is that in China the saying, "the pen is mightier than the sword," is not a high sounding boast, but an active principle of government. It is the scholar that is to-day the ruler of the empire. The soldier holds a lower place. This subordination of the fighter to the thinker is recognized throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It may be urged that Chinese people have brought much unnecessary suffering upon themselves by their firm adherence to the principles of peace. It is true they have left their country practically exposed to foreign invasion. They maintain no effective army; they have no battleships. But China's strength does not lie so near the surface. Perhaps the severest crisis which the nation has gone through was in the thirteenth century, when the Mongols under Genghis Khan, after carrying fire and sword into the heart of Europe, swept everything before them in China. From this staggering blow it recovered with astonishing rapidity.

Strange as it may seem, the enlightened opinion of the world is steadily coming around to the position taken by China with respect to militarism. With the view of reducing the possibility of war as much as possible, arbitration is the method now best recommended for the settlement of international disputes. This is a step in the right direction. But as long as nations are armed to the teeth there is always a strong temptation to test the effectiveness of the weapons they possess.

As long as there is powder in the magazines there is always danger of an explosion from a flying spark. The day, however, seems to be still far distant when the nations of the earth will agree to a general disarmament. But until this consummation is reached the peace of the world can never be absolutely secured.

THE FASHIONABLE GIRL AS A WIFE.

By Mrs. Frank Leslie.
If a fashionable girl marries a poor man she has a great deal both to learn, and to unlearn, and her capacity for these two lessons will be the measure of her ability to become a good wife.

But suppose such a girl marries a rich man? We all know, especially in this country, that money alone will not make a comfortable home; it will hire servants, sometimes at tremendous wages, but the air of this free country is fatal to servitude, and the man or maid who while at home in the old country was the very incarnation of obedience, respectfulness and content only requires a few months in one of our cities, with the advantage of reading the papers before they reach the hands of the family and of listening to the lessons of their compatriots who have been here a little longer, before imbibing the principles of liberty and equality to such an extent that unless the heads of the house are well able to hold their own position they speedily lose it and become the servants rather than the rulers.

Our society girl is not by position and education fitted to become the wife either of a poor man or of a rich one. Is she, then, never to be a successful wife? Are both poor men and rich men warned off from trying to appropriate her delicate loveliness and dainty grace to the embellish- ment of that home for which every man longs in his inmost heart?

Nay, the case is not quite as bad as this for our dear society rosebuds and half opened blossoms. There is a teacher who can in quite a short course of most delightful lessons teach the most inexperienced girl, whether she be city bred and luxurious or whether she be country bred and unsophisticated, to lay aside all her previous habits and to acquire a complete new set, to take up the most tedious and distasteful tasks and find them charming, to

OOM PAUL'S GRAVE.

By the Side of His Wife He Sleeps in the Cemetery at Pretoria.
Clasped to the breast of the land he loved and for whose freedom he vainly struggled, Paul Kruger, the beloved of his people and one of the virile forces of his time, sleeps to-day by the side of his wife in the cemetery at Pretoria. Denied the privilege of returning to South Africa after the

wealth of its mines. They have dis- placed the blacks, indigenous to the soil, and the whites, who hoped to build up a Caucasian civilization in South Africa, and they themselves, mere prisoners in compounds, with every shred of liberty gone except the right of quitting work when their con- tracts expire, are slaves in everything but name.

But Oom Paul is at rest. He heeds



OOM PAUL'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

war which desolated its fairest fields, it was not given him to die among the scenes of his labors; but with death, his exile was ended and the "lion of South Africa" was borne to the land of his struggles, his ambi- tions and his hopes, to find his final resting place.

It was a had home-coming to those who regarded Oom Paul as the leader of their race—rendered even more sad by the present aspect of South Africa. The brave old man had struggled hard to make the land a white man's land and his success was undeniable until the English coveted his republic. And then came the dreadful war, with its price that staggered humanity. That war, England proclaimed to the world, was fought in the interests of ad- vanced civilization. Yet to-day the labor of South Africa is not white, nor is it free. It is not even black. Coolies have been imported from China to work the mines and serve the capitalistic class, which has no in- terest in South Africa beyond the

not now. The iron entered his soul when his beloved republic collapsed in ruin. By the side of his wife he sleeps—and distant is the day when his name shall be forgotten or his sturdy virtues cease to influence the follow- ers of the "lost cause."—Ulrica Globe.

Sawdust Fuel.
Sawdust in cake form was recently used in Germany, with rather prom- ising results. The briquettes weigh about half a pound each. In the dis- trict surrounding the factory where these cakes were made the schools were heated by them, the combustion leaving very little ash and proceeding without a large flame. No binding ingredient is said to be used, the saw- dust being simply dried and pressed into the desired briquette shape, and owing thus to the absence of tarry or oily substances there is no smoke in burning. The weight of such a bri- quette indicates the heavy pressure under which it takes its shape, and the

like the things she supposed she should abhor and to grow careless of what had been her very breath of life.

His terms are high, to be sure, this wonderful teacher of ours. He demands even more than Shylock with his pound of flesh, for he is not satisfied with less than the whole being of his pupil—her heart, her brain, her hands, her feet, her will and her obedience—in fact, all that makes her herself.

The teacher's name is Love—dear, old, yet ever young. Dan Cupid, who has been at work among us from the day when this weary old world was as fresh and young as the debutante of yesterday.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF STOCK GAMBLING.

By Thomas P. Peters.

Don't think that speculating in Wall street is not widespread. It is almost universal. I will venture to say that few have kept out of the market. Wherever the daily paper goes, where- ever the telegraph or the telephone reaches, you will find the broker's office, with the blackboard and its mystic figures and its ostensible connections with a floor firm. The town may be of only 2,000 population, still it is very apt to have at least one broker. The poet was wont to sing of the simplicity of the farmer. The artist was wont to picture him at night, after his chores were done, sitting about the stove in the crossroads store, talking of the crops and of subjects usually as old as the Civil War. But that is not the farmer of to-day. Now, when his chores are done, he puts on his store clothes and rides over to the village station and gets his evening paper and turns at once to the stock page, or he calls up his broker on the telephone and asks to be informed how Amalgamated Copper closed to-day or what the price of wheat was at Chicago. He is not the simple rustic he could once have been called. He is the business man, deep in the gambling called speculation. Into all walks of life has this gambling gone.

I have an intimate friend, once very well off, now work- ing hard for a small pittance and his family greatly re- duced in circumstances. Speculation did it. I know a barber, once prosperous, now living on his brother's farm. He went into Steel common when it was paying 12 per cent upon the investment. No more dividends were de- clared after he bought. He lost about \$800 and his little business was sacrificed. I know a widow whose earnings have gone the same way. The great gambling fever has burned into these homes and left only the bare walls standing.

THE EVIL OF EXTRAVAGANCE TO-DAY.

By the Duchess of Somerset.

Luxury and selfishness are what we suffer from; we want higher ideals in life; men lack moral responsibility and a graver sense of duty; they mistake mistiness for wisdom and are full of false reasonings.

To-day the expenditure and extravagance in dress is boundless, clothes suitable to their age and purse never enter into the consideration of many. Do they look any the better decked out like parquets in garments which neither suit nor profit them? There is effort and anxiety everywhere, and this does not bring happiness or contentment.

Dress suitably to your age, to your walk in life, and, above all, suitably to your purse. The tendency is to waste too much money which might be employed to greater ad- vantage in other ways. I said to a young girl the other day, it matters more nowadays what you have on your head than what you have in your head.

The remedy for failure lies with ourselves if we have the courage to face it; the standard of daily life must be raised, men must think not only of themselves, they must strive in the spirit of the "Great Master," and work while it is day—example is better than precept; we must realize each and every one the discipline of daily toil, daily sym- pathy, daily prayerfulness.

Weeping at a Wedding.

A Chinese marriage is all ceremony—no talk, no levity and much crying. The solemnity of a funeral prevails. After the exchange of presents the bride is dressed with much care in a red gown, brocade or silk, if she can get it; her eyelashes are painted a deep black and she wears a heavy red veil attached to a scarlet headress from which imitation pearls are pen- dant over the forehead. A feast is spread upon a table, to which the blushing bride is led by five of her best female friends. They are seated at the table, but no one eats. The ut- most silence prevails, when finally the mother leads off in a cry, the maids follow and the bride echoes in the chorus. Then all the bridesmaids leave the table, and the disconsolate mother takes a seat beside the chair of state where the bride sits. The bridegroom now enters, with four of his best men. The men pick up the throne on which the bride sits and, preceded by the bridegroom, form in procession and walk around the room or into an adjoining parlor, signifying that he is carrying her away to his own home. The guests then throw rice at the happy couple—a custom we have borrowed from the heathen.

Easy.
Clerk—Old Newbrocks is about to buy that picture because he recognizes the artist's signature as that of a great master.
Art Dealer—Well, keep it from him.
Clerk—Keep what from him?
Art Dealer—The fact that what he thinks is the signature is where some- one scratched a match.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 12th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance.....\$1.50
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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

Nearly five million pounds of butter are imported into California every year. The dairy business can easily be expanded to provide for California's needs. Cattle can and do live out of doors all the year round in this State, and butter can surely be produced here as cheaply and of better quality than in the East, where cows are penned half the year round.

Vegetables fresh from the soil are far and away finer and better than those you buy from the wagon of the truck gardener. A very few feet of garden in your back yard will with a little labor and care produce lettuce, radishes, onions and other crisp, sweet vegetables, sufficient for the workingman's table, and save a great many dimes and nickels of the hard-earned wages.

We call the attention of our citizens to the subjoined letters, giving the views of Miss E. M. Tilton, Superintendent of Schools in and for this county, and T. O. Crawford, Superintendent of Schools for Alameda county. These letters were written at request of School Trustee Mason of this District and are of value, as they give very clearly and frankly the views of two prominent educators with regard to the question of one or two school-houses in this District.

Hedwood City, Cal., March 27, 1905.
Mr. Thomas Mason,
South San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Mason:—Your letter received. In reply I will state that I have always advocated the plan of having a school more centrally located in your town, as I consider your building too far for small children to attend in rainy weather.

Another fact to think of now is that it will increase your average daily attendance. Under a law just passed your finances will depend very materially upon it, as one-half the State Fund is apportioned upon the average daily attendance. All schools having a low average will lose considerably under this bill.

The question of governing the school is easily settled by having a vice-principal who has the powers of a principal but under the supervision of the head of the Grammar School. San Mateo District has had this plan in effect for several years and I can refer you to the success of the Hiemsted School. The trustees are going to build another schoolhouse which will be governed in the same way in that district.

It may not be long before your town will have to consider the question of locating a high school. If you have to use your school grounds I should think that you would prefer having it near the Grammar School. Very truly yours,

E. M. TILTON,
County Superintendent of Schools.

Hall of Records,
Oakland, Cal., March 24, 1905.
Mr. Thomas Mason, Clerk San Bruno School District, South San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of March 21st, asking my opinion about the advisability of dividing the grammar and primary schools—that is, keeping the grammar grades in the present building and putting the primary grades in a building to be more centrally located, permit me to say that in most cases I see no objection to doing this. I am not acquainted with the San Bruno District, and so desire to make my words general, rather than particular. In one of our large districts we have such a division and find that it works admirably. Speaking for myself, if I had charge of the school as principal I should, of course, prefer to have all the children in one building, but from a broader point of view I think there is no reason why a division might not work as well as the plan usually followed, that of having all the grades together in one building. Very truly yours,

T. O. CRAWFORD,
Alameda County Superintendent of Schools.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the

bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES

Treasury Statement Shows Public Debt Reduced Last Month Nearly a Million.

Washington.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on March 31, 1905, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$988,624,553, which is a decrease of \$949,601 as compared with last month.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$895,157,530; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,406,450; debt bearing no interest, \$983,880,200; total, \$1,280,446,180.

This amount, however, does not include \$996,611,969 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$996,611,969; general fund, \$138,264,194; in national bank deposits, \$89,395,018; in Philippine treasury, \$4,925,370; total, \$1,379,196,552, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,087,374,929, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$291,821,623.

The treasury statement of the Government receipts and expenditures show that for the month of March, 1905, the receipts were \$46,267,755 and the expenditures \$45,295,125, leaving a surplus for the month of \$972,630. The disbursements on account of the War Department show an increase of \$1,317,400 and on account of the Navy an increase of \$900,000. For the nine months of the present fiscal year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by \$24,778,138.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business on March 31, 1905, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$475,948,945, an increase for the year of \$41,039,000 and an increase for the month of \$6,745,105. The circulation, based on United States bonds, was \$444,870,173, an increase for the year of \$49,269,945 and an increase for the month of \$6,500,095. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregates \$31,078,766, a decrease for the year of \$4,830,942 and an increase for the month of \$245,010. The amount of bonds and certificates of deposit to secure circulation of notes was \$449,009,800 and to secure public deposits \$93,106,350.

Claims Record for Potato Growing.

Redding.—Jerry Smith of Hawkins Bar, Trinity county, disputes the claim made by Porter Osborn of Santa Rosa of the world's record in the quantity of potatoes raised from one pound of seed. Osborn recently stated that he had raised 104 pounds from a potato weighing only one pound. Jerry Smith says that at Hawkins Bar last season he got a yield of 279 pounds of potatoes from the seed obtained from a pound potato. This fact is vouched for by F. E. Conway of Trinity county, who says that he himself raised 175 pounds of potatoes last season from one pound of seed, which easily distances the world's record claimed by the Santa Rosa man.

People With Titles Are the Converts.

London.—The final meeting of the Torrey-Alexander American evangelical mission was held in the West End last week. The next attack will be made in the southern suburbs of London. In an interview Torrey said he estimated that he had addressed 800,000 persons. There has been nearly 7000 inquirers. He was more than satisfied with the result, which had exceeded previous experiences. In reply to a question whether he thought he had fully reached the rich and fashionable residents of the West End, Torrey said: "I know we have. Letters sent to us prove it. Whole families have been converted, including several that are titled. Some of these are among the list."

Meets Death in Prairie Fire.

Elmo, Kas.—Mrs. John Hughes was burned to death in a prairie fire here. She was trying to protect her residence from the flames when her clothing became ignited.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

The large cotton manufactory in Saco, Me., was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

Napoleon controlled the entire military department of Holland.

The Portuguese government ordered that all ships, prizes of the English, should quit Tagus, and that no such prizes should again be admitted.

Napoleon received the foreign envoys, who presented letters of congratulation from their respective courts upon the birth of Prince Napoleon.

The English government ordered that corn and other provisions from the United States should be admitted into all British possessions.

The slave trade bill, presented to the House of Commons, provided that no negro slave should be admitted into any of the British colonies.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Peruvian diplomats arrived at Paris to solicit the recognition of their government.

The Lyceum Theater of London was burned.

The petition of English Jews for the removal of their civil disabilities was presented to Parliament.

Fourteen hundred troops embarked from Spain for Manila and 3,000 for Havana.

Fifty Years Ago.

An industrial exhibition opened in Paris.

George W. Green, a rich banker of Chicago, who had been convicted of the murder of his wife, hanged himself in prison.

All banks of San Francisco were closed and serious financial panic resulted.

The two British houses of Parliament began to communicate by letter. The Russians attacked Eupatoria, which was defended by the Turks, and were repulsed with a heavy loss.

Forty Years Ago.

The Union army took possession of Wilmington, N. C.

Sherman's cavalry were reported on the North Carolina border, with communication between Charleston and Richmond cut off.

Charleston, S. C., was in the possession of the Federal troops.

The War Department announced the capture of Columbia, S. C., by Sherman.

Lee took general command of the Confederate armies and recommended the enlistment of negroes.

Announcement was made in the North that Mexico and the Confederacy had entered into a treaty by which Confederate deserters were returned.

Thirty Years Ago.

The survey of the canal route across the isthmus of Panama was being made.

The indemnity which Spain would pay for the Virginius affair was fixed at \$500 for each case.

The Pennsylvania Company refused the use of its tracks in Philadelphia to the Baltimore & Ohio, an incident of a railway war.

Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, died in London.

Dr. De Koven, against whose election there had been much opposition, accepted the Episcopal bishopric of Illinois.

The Eads Mississippi improvement bill passed the House of Representatives.

Twenty Years Ago.

The police in the Southern Russian provinces made a large number of arrests in connection with a nihilist plot.

A bill for the retirement of Gen. Grant was defeated in the House by the votes of Southern Democrats.

Congress passed an anti-foreign contract labor bill.

Dispatches from Korti to London declared Gen. Buller surrounded and closely hemmed in at Abu Klea.

The Swiss authorities intercepted a plot to blow up the federal palace at Berne with dynamite.

The Washington monument at Washington, D. C., was dedicated.

Ten Years Ago.

The National Council of Women opened its convention in Washington, D. C.

More than a score of small coastwise vessels were reported to have been lost in a blizzard that swept the Atlantic coast.

Field Marshal Oyama, in command of the Japanese at Weihaiwei, announced the surrender of the Chinese on sea and land.

LIVING PICTURES IN THE EYE.

Colored Images that Appear on Lying Down After an Exciting Day.

There are many who will not readily understand what is meant by pictures in the eye, unless it be the imagination, or "mind's eye," of Hamlet, for the power of seeing them is not conferred on all alike. Even those who have seen them from time to time, and probably given them little heed, may not feel altogether sure about the matter without a word of explanation.

Lying in bed, after a tiring or exciting day, with your eyes closed, and about to fall asleep, have you never seen, apparently in the eyeball, spots and streaks of colored light, changing their forms and shifting their places? Have you never watched them passing into complicated patterns, like those of the kaleidoscope, or into pretty landscapes quite unknown to you, or into strange faces, now and again very beautiful or angelic, but often as ugly and hideous as goblins from the infernal regions, or, haply, into scenes of action reminding you of the drama, but such as you never saw in real life or upon any stage? These pictures are more alive than the "living pictures" of the music halls. They have the hues of life or art, and rival the quick change artist in their Protean transformations. The cinematograph that can imitate their ceaseless evolution, without a hitch or tremor, will be a novelty and make the fortune of its inventor.

What are they? It is one of the mysteries of that marvelous, nay, miraculous, organ, the brain. We must distinguish them from other mysteries of the "borderland" which lies between the adjoining states of wideawake and sound asleep.

They are not the images of a reverie or day dream. Whether we recall the past in our waking hours, or invent new incidents like a novelist, we can govern them to some extent, and are quite aware of their fanciful or mental character. They are not an hallucination, in the proper sense of the term. We feel they are subjective, or within us; we suppose them in the eye itself, whereas we believe an hallucination is objective, or without us. An apparition or specter that we take for a reality is an hallucination. The ghost of Hamlet's father, witnessed by several persons, and the spook of his distant brother, seen by Lord Brougham, were probably hallucinations of a "telepathic" order. The picture of Millais, where a man starts up and sees a luminous lady at the foot of his bed, is a case of hallucination. The "dream image" of the undergraduate, who dreamed that he was chased by a green figure, and awaking, saw it in his room, was also an hallucination.

Pictures in the eye are more akin to what are called "after images." A gentleman (a doctor, if we are not mistaken), after a fatiguing day, was cheered by the sight of a beefsteak for his dinner, as he very well might, but seemingly the steak made a deep impression on his mind or his digestion, for while he was drowsing, with his eyes closed, after eating it, he saw it again as vividly as before, and on dropping asleep he saw it a third time in his dream. It was doubtless a substantial steak, not a ghost, and yet it haunted him.

There is, of course, more than one theory of these living pictures in the eye, or, as they are called in science, "hypnagogic images." One is that they are formed on the retina of the eye and confined to it. Another is that they are purely mental and formed in the cortex, or bark, so to speak, of the cerebrum. As often happens, the truth appears to lie in a combination of both views. Recent observations of M. Yves Delage have put the question to experimental proof. When we look at a bright body, for example, the sun, and shut our eyes, we see a colored spot of light, and if we move the eye up or down, to right or left, the spot moves with it. The spot, in fact, is left by the image of the sun upon the retina, and therefore moves with it. Now, if the hypnagogic images are on the retina, they also will move with the eye, and this is what M. Delage has found. Nevertheless, the brain also comes into play in forming them.

Merely a Suggestion.

"And now," said Mrs. Chatterton, after handing her husband a one-sided heart-to-heart talk of thirty-seven minutes' duration, "I am going to the dentist's to have a tooth filled."

"Very well, my dear," rejoined the patient but long-suffering freight payer of the combine, "and I wish you would have him fill the rest of your mouth while he is at it."

Was the Chief Entertainer.

"Bragg was telling me at the political mass meeting last night that his grandfather died very suddenly on the platform at a great public gathering."

"Did he have the nerve to tell you that?"

"Yes; wasn't it true?"

"Oh, yes; executions, I believe, were public in those days when his grandfather died."—Philadelphia Press.

Compensation.

Madge—It must be lovely to be a millionaire.

Marjorie—Oh, I don't know. There isn't half as much pleasure in buying things when you know you can afford them.—New York Times.

Obviously.

"Do you snore in your sleep?"

"Certainly I do, if I snore at all."—Houston Post.

A woman doesn't enjoy good health unless she has a few ailments to complain of.

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IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

It has been scientifically demonstrated that early marriages in India have resulted in racial degeneration. Boys and girls of nine or ten years are married in that country, with the consent of their guardians. In some sections laws have been passed prohibiting the marriage of girls under fourteen.

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C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

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The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Make garden.
Clean up your grounds.
Be honest with yourself.
Mrs. Hyland is improving.
Miss Mary McDonald has purchased lot 20 in block 96.

Mrs. J. Welti of Denver is visiting at the Berlinger home.

Mr. V. Bianchi is in about the same condition he was last week.

The two-story building of Tom Hickey is under full headway.

The Vaccari cottage on Grand avenue is ready for the plasterers.

J. Bolton has rented the Newman cottage on Commercial avenue.

The old Board of Fire Commissioners was re-elected on Monday without change.

F. A. Chapins, Special Agent Germania Fire Ins. Co., paid our town a visit Tuesday.

J. P. Newman has moved his family to Oakland, where he is engaged in the meat business.

Land Agent W. J. Martin piloted a number of site seekers around the water front Thursday.

Passenger trains were delayed some hours Thursday morning by a wreck near Redwood City.

Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Carr of Seattle were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin Wednesday evening.

During the past week Land Agent W. J. Martin had five different parties looking over factory sites.

Erickson & Peterson have been operating one of their large steam shovels the past week near the S. P. oil tank.

Plans have been prepared and work already commenced for the enlargement of the steel works to double its present capacity.

Mr. S. B. Earle returned Thursday from McNutt's Hospital, where he has been the past two weeks under the care of Dr. Plymire.

BEAUTY AND STRENGTH.

Are desirable. You are strong and vigorous when your blood is pure. Many—men, women, fail to properly digest their food, and so become pale, thin, and weak, while the brightness, freshness and beauty of the skin and complexion, depart. Remedy this unpleasant evil by eating nourishing food, and taking a small dose of Herbine after each meal, to digest what you have eaten. 50c at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

The Druids have organized a lodge at this place and hereafter will conduct their meetings on Saturday evenings at Butchers' Hall.

Mrs. Theodore Schroeder of Los Angeles and mother of Mrs. T. and Mrs. O. Berlinger, is visiting her daughters at this place.

Mrs. J. Dann and her daughter, Miss Nellie, left on Thursday for New York, where they will take steamer for their old home in Sweden.

Mr. John Montevardo Sr. and daughter, Miss Minnie, left for San Francisco the fore part of the week, where they will make their future home.

Land Agent W. J. Martin piloted the chief of a large industry over the factory district Tuesday, with the view of finding a suitable site for a new factory.

Engineer Brown has just finished laying a water main on Spruce avenue, from Grand to Miller. He has also placed a hydrant on the corner of Miller and Spruce avenues.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

Mrs. D. Harrington has moved her restaurant business from the Merriam Block to the Jorgensen Building, where she will remain until her building on San Bruno avenue is completed.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Actual work has begun on the first of the big tunnels. Erickson & Peterson have started excavation and are underground on the tunnel just north of the Sierra Point House on the Bay Shore Cut-off.

HERBINE CURES.

Fever and Ague. A dose will usually stop a chill, a continuance always cures. Mrs. Wm. M. Stroud, Midlothian, Texas, May 31, 1899, writes: "We have used Herbine in our family for eight years, and found it the best medicine we have ever used, for jaundice, bilious fever and malaria." 50c at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the South San Francisco Railroad & Power Company will be held in the Riato Building in San Francisco, on Wednesday, April 12th. Plans for the enlargement and improvement of the system will be discussed at the meeting.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

The annual meeting of South San Francisco Hose Company No. 1 was held Monday evening. Constable R. J. Carroll was by a unanimous vote elected chief. Constable Carroll is an old experienced fireman and the right man for the place. His election will result in greater efficiency of the fire company.

Miss Bonnie Wheeler has resigned as teacher in our public school and Miss Florence Glennon has been appointed to the vacancy. Miss Wheeler resigns to take a position as a teacher in a San Francisco school. Miss Glennon is well known here,

having taught in our school some years ago, and is a very competent and successful teacher.

We are grieved to learn of the sudden and very dangerous illness of our former townsman, Mr. Henry Michenfelder. Mr. Michenfelder was stricken suddenly on Tuesday at his place of business, No. 617 Sacramento street, San Francisco, with something like paralysis, and on Thursday morning it was not thought that he would live through the day. This sad news shocked the people of this town, among whom Mr. Michenfelder lived universally respected and esteemed.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Mrs. D. O. Daggett by a number of her lady friends last Monday in honor of her seventy-second birthday. All brought a bountiful supply of good things for the table and a very enjoyable time was had. The ladies present were: Mrs. D. O. Daggett, Miss Lillian Daggett, Mrs. F. Miner, Mrs. G. Ripley, Mrs. J. P. Frost, Mrs. F. Werner, Mrs. E. I. DuBois, Mrs. W. J. McCuen, Mrs. Z. W. Rollins, Mrs. S. A. Coombes and Mrs. Crawford.

SAVED THE LOVED ONES.

Mrs. Mary A. Vliet, Newcastle, Colo., writes: "I believe Ballard's Horehound Syrup is superior to any other cough medicine, and will do all that is claimed for it, and it is so pleasant to take. My little girl wants to take it when she has no need for it." Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the great cure for all pulmonary ailments. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

SCHOOL MEETING.

A meeting of our citizens has been called by the School Trustees for this evening to further consider and decide the question of whether the new school building shall be at the old site or on a new site nearer the center of population. The meeting will be held in the Courtroom at 8 p. m. sharp.

WALKS WITHOUT CRUTCHES.

"I was afflicted with sciatica," writes Ed. C. Nud, Iowa, Sedgwick Co., Kan., "going about on crutches and suffering a deal of pain. I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, which relieved me. I used three 50c bottles. It is the greatest liniment I ever used; have recommended it to a number of persons, all express themselves as being benefited by it. I now walk without crutches, able to perform a great deal of light labor on the farm." 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

UNITED RAILROADS' GOOD WORK.

The United Railroads again showed its willingness to act reasonably toward San Mateo by this week sending a force of men here to renew the asphalt pavement on its tracks south of B street bridge. On the completion of the line some years ago the space now being renewed was paved, and the driving public took to it so kindly and so continually that it began to show signs of wear. The city authorities requested that repairs be made, and would have been satisfied with repairs only. But the railroad officers went them one better and decided to renew the entire job. The readiness with which the United Railroads has always met the suggestions and requests of our people has gained for the company the good will of the entire community. And it proves the officers were sincere when they promised some time ago that they would do their share in improving this section. We will indeed be fortunate if other public-spirited corporations like the United Railroads would become interested in our developments.—Leader, San Mateo.

SUPERVISORS HAVE A PROBLEM.

Error in Court House Specifications Cause Trouble for All Concerned.

Last Monday's meeting of the Board of Supervisors was enlivened for a few minutes by a discussion of the specifications for the new Courthouse.

The contractors had presented a bill for a payment which was due under the contract, and Supervisor MacBain said he would sign no further demands until the question as to whether or not the walls of the structure were to be furrowed and lathed before plastering.

It appears that in one part of the specifications it is stated that the wall must be furrowed and lathed, while in another part the statement appears there is to be no furring and lathing. Contractor Amwig said he did not include this work in his estimate, but to be fair, he would stand half the cost if some one else would pay the other half.

Architect Dodge says it was his understanding all along that the walls were to be furrowed and lathed, and accounts for the opposing statements in the specifications on the score of an error in typewriting them.

Mr. Amwig said he believed all along that the plaster was to be put upon the brick surface and intimated that he would be compelled to insist upon this stand unless he were allowed extra pay.

Mr. MacBain wants the point settled, and says he believes the walls should be furrowed and lathed, and until it is determined who is right and who is wrong he will refuse to pay any more claims presented by the contractors.

The extra cost is about \$2000, and Mr. Amwig says he will look to the Board if compelled to do the work. On the other hand the Board will look to the architect to reimburse the county.

At the present time no definite decision has been arrived at, and it may be necessary to have the troublesome question passed on by the courts before all parties will agree.

In answer to Mr. Dodge's statement that he believed all along the walls were to be furrowed and lathed Mr. Amwig said on none of the plans furnished him by the architect does the work appear by any indication whatever.

The usual monthly reports of officers were presented.

That of Health Officer was as follows: "The health of the county has been good for the past month. No contagious diseases have been reported.

A few nuisances have been reported and are now under abatement. There has been collected \$649 for burial permits and \$20 for disinterment permits."

The County Recorder reported \$446.95 collected for fees.

The Clerk's collections were \$91.35. The amount collected by the Tax Collector was \$2909.35, and the sum collected by the License Collector, \$1575. Of this the officer retained 10 per cent, or \$157.50.

The Sheriff reported 87 prisoners in the jail during the month and the cost of boarding them at \$267.85. His mileage earnings were \$23.35 and fees \$9.83.

The Assessor reported the following collections: Poll tax, \$420; personal property tax, \$5242.10. His commissions were \$377.50.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand last report of \$70,148.68; receipts, \$5622.55. Total, \$75,771.23. Disbursed, \$15,760.82. Balance on hand, \$60,010.41.

The following liquor licenses were granted: H. D. Pierce & Co., Colma; Bianchi & Diarte, South San Francisco; J. Jorgensen, South San Francisco; Mrs. A. Morgana, Colma; J. A. Gillan, Colma; Gilman & Lynch, Tanforan Park; W. H. Clark, Millbrae; V. Riancho, South San Francisco; J. M. Williamson, Woodside; Jos. Debenedetti, Halfmoon Bay.

The following will apply at the next meeting for liquor licenses: J. D. Rogers, Colma; M. Custodio, San Bruno; R. Harder, South San Francisco; C. McAniff, Brookville; Edward Cordado, San Bruno; John Bonifant, Menlo Park; H. J. Vandenbos, South San Francisco.

The Mayfield Board of Trade petitioned the Board to co-operate with the Santa Clara Supervisors in repairing the Stanford bridge. This structure is owned jointly by the two counties. It is said the bridge is in an unsafe condition.

Supervisor MacBain had already taken the matter up with the Santa Clara Board.

The San Diego Board of Supervisors sent an invitation to the Board to attend the State meeting of Supervisors to be held in that city on May 9th. Several county officers were also invited.

Dr. H. G. Plymire, whose term as Health Officer had expired, was reappointed to the position for another year.—Leader, San Mateo.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The April water rate must be paid on or before the last day of April. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of May and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

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Patent Redwood Tank, capacity 6500 gallons. Inquire of M. B. Kellog.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges. A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

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Don't put off wearing glasses until your eyesight is ruined. For from one dollar up our expert optician can fit you with glasses that will promptly relieve your aching eyes and not only enable you to see better, but make you feel brighter and look better.

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MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Offered freely. Market declining and prices now lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs in adequate supply. Prices steady. Hogs—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand. LIVESTOCK—The quoted price are as follows (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 7½¢; No. 2 Steers, 7¢; No. 3 Steers, 6½¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5½¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 4½¢; No. 3 Cows and Heifers, 4¢; Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs., 5½¢; over 275 to 350 lbs., 5¼¢; rough undesirable hogs, 4¢; hogs weighing under 130 lbs., 5½¢.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 4¢; No. 1 ewes, 3½¢; No. 2 Wethers, 3½¢; No. 2 ewes, 3¢; No. 3 Wethers, 3¢; No. 3 ewes, 2½¢; Suckling Lambs, \$2.50 @ \$2.75 per head, or 5¼¢ @ 6¢ gross weight. CALVES—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 4½¢; over 250 lbs., 3½¢ @ 4½¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses. BEEF—Market lower on all grades—First quality steers, 6¢ @ 6½¢; second quality, 5½¢ @ 6¢; third quality, 5¢ @ 5½¢; thin steers, 4½¢ @ 5¢; first quality cows and heifers, 5¢ @ 5½¢; second quality, 4¢; third quality, 4¢ @ 4½¢.

VEAL—Large, 5½¢ @ 6½¢; medium, 6½¢ @ 7¢; small, good, 7¢ @ 7½¢. MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6½¢ @ 7¢; light, 7¢ @ 7½¢; Heavy Ewes, 5½¢ @ 6¢; Light Ewes, 6¢ @ 6½¢; Suckling Lambs, 10½¢ @ 11½¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8½¢ @ 9¢. PROVISIONS—Hams, 11½¢ @ 12½¢; picnic hams, 8¢; Boiled Hams, skin on, 17½¢; skin off, 19½¢.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 14½¢; light S. C. bacon, 14¢; med. bacon, clear, 10½¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10½¢; clear, light bacon, 12½¢; clear ex. light bacon, 13¢.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$12.00; do, hf-bbl, \$6.25; Family Beef, bbl, \$11.50; hf-bbl, \$6.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9½¢; do, light, 9½¢; do, Bellies, 10½¢; Clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf-bbls., \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are as follows: Tes, ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 5¼¢ 6¢ 6½¢ 6¾¢ 6½¢ Cal. pure 9 9¼ 9½ 9¾ 9½ 9¾ In 5-lb tins the price on each is ½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.40; 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s, 1s, 1s, 1s.

PRIMROSE SALAD OIL—40 gallon Tins—about 50 gallons \$4.00

5 gallon tins—1 per case 45 " 1 " 10 " 45 " 1 " 20 " 65 " Quart Bottles 12 " 1.85 dozen Pint " 24 " 85 " ½ pint " 36 " 65 "

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SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS...2,500.00

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SANTO DOMINGO

The Improvident Little West Indian Republic...

The recent determination of the United States to assume temporary control of the finances of the Dominican republic once more brings that restless little West Indian government into public view, writes William K. Lane. It has been apparent that affairs in the republic have reached a critical stage. Its chief difficulty, eliminating the ever present tendency to revolutionize at the slightest pretext, seems to be a wonderful capacity to get into debt and a corresponding incapacity to get out again.

The national debt of the tiny mulatto republic now amounts to the respectable total of \$35,000,000, which in consideration of the comparatively unimportant figure cut by Santo Domingo in the congress of western nations is altogether too great. That has been the opinion of its impatient cred-

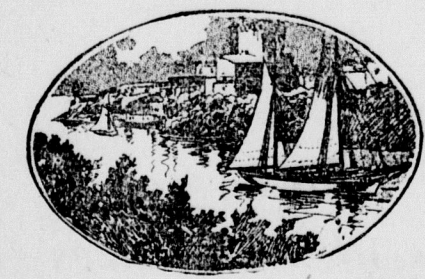
itors for a long time, and more than one of them has protested that some settlement should be effected. Some of them have even declared their willingness to undertake a receivership, promising to wind up the affairs of the improvident republic with amazing celerity.

Such a proposition from a foreign state—Santo Domingo has shown a bloodshed in their periodical revolutions. They are for the most part mulattoes of Spanish and negro origin. The few Spanish families that have not intermingled with the prevailing type constitute the aristocracy of the republic and hold themselves loftily aloof from their less fortunate neighbors.

Education in its proper sense is practically unknown. The average Dominican has not yet awakened to the necessity of adding to the knowledge with which nature has endowed him. The mulatto population, numbering at least half a million, is not inclined to be quarrelsome, but trouble is fomented by political tricksters who are trying constantly to obtain an opportunity to loot the public treasury. The people are for the most part industrious and patient, submitting to continual misgovernment and official peculation with remarkable good nature.

The president of the republic is practically a dictator. As often as suits his convenience he submits to an election, and he is careful to have it occur at a time when there is no well organized opposition. The general system of government is copied after that of the United States. Officials are plentiful, and the national revenues are far from sufficient to maintain the annual expenditure. Add to this the fact that a large proportion of the legally collectible revenue never reaches the national treasury, and the cause of Santo Domingo's bankruptcy becomes apparent.

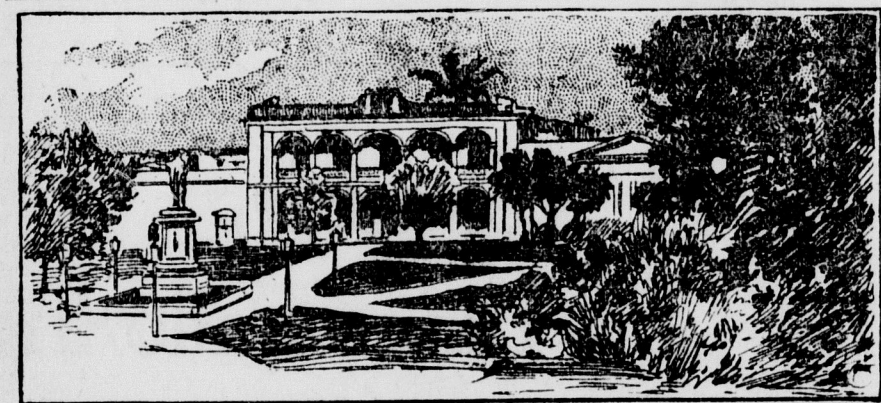
The annual revenue is \$1,700,000, and the military establishment, including the navy, costs \$4,800,000 a year. All the officials are the personal appointees of the President, and the army is composed of men friendly to his interests. Judging from the past, the chief object of each administration has been to mulct the people of the largest possible amount before a



ENTRANCE TO SANTO DOMINGO HARBOR.

remarkable impartiality in the selection of her victims, many of them being European—could not be tolerated by the United States. The shade of the late James Monroe would rise in indignant protest at the mere suggestion. If there is any adjusting to be done it is clearly the privilege of the United States to do it. There does not seem to have been the slightest objection to that way out of the difficulty. It is most satisfactory to the foreign creditors, and the Dominicans themselves were so enthusiastic over the proposition that they tried at once to borrow more money on the strength of it.

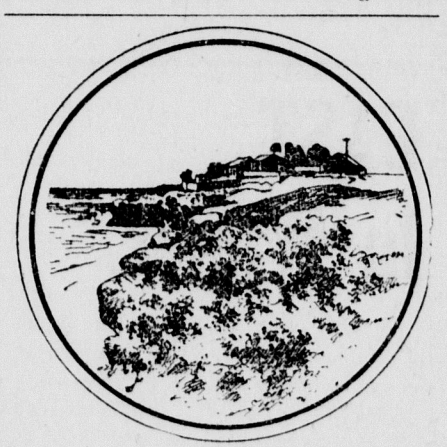
In the carrying out of its interference it will be necessary as a preliminary first step for the United States to restore the republic to a condition of internal quietude. When this is effected the American readjusters will proceed to take charge of the country's revenues and pay off its obligations, those to American citizens receiving first attention. Reduced to its final terms, the proposition seems to be that the United States shall make the Dominicans behave themselves long enough to pay their debts. When that is accomplished the dusky republicans will be free to resume their spendthrift career if they so elect. It is possible that by that time they may become so enamored of the thrifty business methods of their guardians



SANTO DOMINGO'S NATIONAL PALACE.

revolution brings about a new division of the spoils. Under these circumstances politics has become the chief business of the republic, and other and equally important interests have been neglected. Agricultural and commercial pursuits have suffered so greatly from the rapacity of the government and lack of encouragement

that they are practically at a standstill. Santo Domingo is the garden of the western tropics. Nature has given it a soil adapted to a wider range of products than can be found in any corresponding area in the West Indies. The list is a long one, including cocoa, tobacco, all kinds of tropical fruits, sugar cane, coffee, vanilla, rubber and many other valuable things. In the interior mountainous region forests of mahogany and other timber abound. The whole country is in a state of constant verdure, and thermal fluctuations are almost unknown. General Carlos F. Morales is the present head of the Dominican government.



VIEW OF THE COAST.

Animal Instinct in Winter.

With many forms of life the readiness for winter is not to secure a place to protect them from cold or even from freezing, but for security against sudden changes of conditions and of temperature. It is a protection in some cases similar to that of the plants on the lawn that were covered with straw by the gardener when he made them ready for winter. In some places of the kind, for instance in the squirrel's nest, there is undoubtedly real animal warmth and coziness. Fish seek the deepest parts of pools, where the temperature of the water is a little above freezing, and where it remains very near this point until spring.—St. Nicholas.

Yet We Are Matchless.

Some 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber is made into matches in this country alone each year. Nothing takes the conceit out of some men like being compelled to serve on a jury.



SANTO DOMINGO STREET SCENE.

that they will choose to walk in their footstep's ever after. It is certain that the Dominicans are ardent admirers of the greater republic.

The island on which the republic of Santo Domingo is established is, next to Cuba, the largest of the West Indies. One-third of its area is devoted to the republic of Haiti, and the remainder constitutes Santo Domingo. These contiguous republics are often confused, but they are quite dissimilar in most features. The Dominicans are much more refined and circumspect in their ways than their neighbors and are less addicted to actual

CHINA IS VERY VALUABLE.

Crockery that Will Bring Its Weight in Gold from Connoisseurs.

The possessor of cups or saucers with a five-clawed green dragon burned upon them or a bowl with a decoration consisting of a sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum can sell the fragile ware for its weight in purest gold. But however richly decorated the piece of porcelain may otherwise be, unless the dragon has five claws and the chrysanthemum sixteen petals, no more and no less, it has no value in one particular respect.

A green dragon with five claws is the crest of the Chinese emperor and is the only porcelain manufactured for his special use that is permitted to bear that device. Indeed, in China the severest penalties are enforced against any one even found with such porcelain in his possession.

For a similar reason search through all the bric-a-brac stores in the United States for a little cup with a sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum on it, and the chances are a thousand to one you will be disappointed. Cups, bowls and saucers you will, of course, find in plenty with chrysanthemums on them, but on close inspection you will discover the flower may have almost any number of petals but sixteen.

As a five-claw dragon is the crest of the Chinese emperor, so a sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum is that of his imperial majesty of Japan, and porcelain so decorated is also for his use only. To prevent any of this porcelain reaching the outside market the greatest precautions are taken both in the factory and the palace. All pieces not in use or rejected at the factory as imperfect are at once destroyed by officers appointed for that purpose. But in spite of penalties and precautions a few pieces of both do occasionally escape official vigilance, and these are likely to be found in the most unexpected places. Here, for instance, is the story of a five-claw green dragon saucer which was picked up at a sale for less than 2 cents.

A few years ago a curio hunter bid in a job lot at an auction on account of an old pistol which was offered with several other apparently worthless objects. But in the lot was a saucer with a single green dragon on the inside surface. It was rather a quaint-looking piece, but as the curio hunter explained subsequently, he was not particularly interested in porcelains and at the time would have readily made it a present to any one for the asking. He figured out that it cost him less than 2 cents.

In a year or two the owner decided to dispose of his curios by auction. As his collection was well known, many people came to inspect it before the sale. He was then not a little surprised to be asked by an apparently much interested person whether the saucer would be included in the sale, as it was not entered on the catalogue. The saucer had been entirely overlooked, but it was finally decided to include it in the sale, though it was not supposed the piece would bring 10 cents.

So, after the important numbers had been disposed of, the auctioneer put up the saucer, with a few preliminary facetious remarks. He asked if any one would bid 5 cents for the saucer, and 5 cents was promptly offered. Then came a bid of 25 cents, capped by another of 50 cents and between two competitors the price rose briskly to \$19. At \$23 it was finally knocked down, to the astonishment of all the uninitiated present. But the two bidders happened to know the value of a five-claw dragon when they saw one, at any rate on a saucer. The subsequent history of the saucer, too, was not uneventful. In a year or two it was again sold at auction and was then bought by a dealer at a big advance on the \$23. By him it was taken east and resold into one of the finest collections, where it now reposes in a handsome glass case.

The Lady's Slipper.

The lady's slipper, known also as the whippoorwill's shoe and the moccasin flower, grows in deep, shady woods, often in company with mosses, ferns and trilliums. It is such a pretty flower that few people who see it can resist the temptation to pick it, and it is therefore becoming every day more difficult to find. It has many attractions for the bee, for it not only provides him with plenty of food, but also furnishes him with a splendid banquet hall.

Just over the front entrance you will see two rows of dark spots. They are a sign that the hungry bee can read, and they mean, "This way to the dining room." He pushes open the elastic sides of the doorway, to which the dots lead, and enters the beautiful golden chamber, and when he has feasted he pays for his dinner on his way out by carrying on his back some of the lady's slipper's golden pollen dust that she wants taken to one of her neighbors. The yellow lady's slipper blooms about the beginning of June, a little later than her elder sister, the pink moccasin flower.

Breathing Spaces in Cities.

American cities have grown rapidly. They have also grown irregularly and according to no system. By the time the residents in them have come to recognize the importance of spacious parks, wide streets, uniform buildings, the benefits of boulevards along river and lake fronts, the opportunities to acquire the necessary land are either gone or the expense involved is a powerful deterrent. At the same time there is an increasing belief that such benefits will become more impracticable in the future.—Detroit Free Press.

A genius is a man who is able to unload his troubles at par.

THE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY.



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CZAR AND HIS ENTIRE FAMILY.

This remarkable photograph, the first ever taken of the Russian imperial family since the Czar's birth, shows the Czarina holding the Czarovitch. At the right is seated her second daughter, the Grand Duchess Tatiana, born 1897; on her left stands the Czar and his first-born, the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1895. Seated on the floor in front are the Grand Duchess Marie, born 1899, and the Grand Duchess Anastasia, born 1901. The Czar is immensely proud of his son.



By measuring the heat received from the sun on a certain portion of the earth's surface a scientist has estimated the heat radiated from the sun. He announces that the temperature of that glowing ball is 11,250 degrees Fahrenheit, which is eight times as far removed from the freezing point as is a bright red surface.

One of the characteristics of ether waves, such as those of light and heat, is that they produce a distinct pressure in the direction they travel. In the case of the earth this outward pressure from the sun is said to be 70,000 tons, but this is a mere trifle compared with the vast gravitational attraction toward the sun.

A health resort in Lapland is reported by the British Medical Journal as due to the belief that there are great advantages possessed by Arctic climates in the summer months. Before long summer resorts will be developed in many northern lands which used to be thought ice-bound and inhospitable all the year round. The new sanatorium is to be erected on the shores of Lake Torne, a beautiful sheet of water at Wassilaure, near the terminus of the Ofote Railroad. There is a small settlement at Wassilaure, but otherwise there is no sign of man except during the occasional passage of a few Laplanders with their reindeer.

Inventors have from time to time tried to devise a form of oar which would enable the rowers of a boat to sit facing the bow, instead of the stern. The advantage of such a position is manifest, but it has always been found that greater power of stroke is obtained with the old form of oar. Just at present attention has been drawn in France to a so-called "articulated oar," which permits the rower to face forward, and which partially solves the problem, at least where no great force of propulsion is needed. The construction is very simple. The oar is divided at the oar-lock by toothed ratchet-wheels, which engage one another like ratchet-wheels, so that a pull on the inner arm of the oar causes the outer arm, carrying the blade, to move in the opposite direction.

That the great treeless or forestless plains of the West need not remain in their present condition is the belief of R. S. Kellogg, of the Bureau of Forestry, who, as the result of a year or two of careful investigation, says that whatever may be the reasons for the absence of natural forests on the great plains, a close study of established plantations proves that, with an intelligent selection of species and proper care, planted trees can, to a considerable extent, be made to supply the deficiency. Among the trees suitable for this purpose are the honey locust, the osage orange, the green ash, the red cedar, the white elm, the Scotch and the Austrian pine, the black locust, the black walnut, the silver maple, the catpaw, the cottonwood and the box elder.

Sir Oliver Lodge, who some time ago invented an electrical apparatus for dissipating fog by means of electrical currents radiated into the atmosphere, is convinced that the limitations of his invention will not allow it to be used in clearing great areas of fog as yet, but he thinks that it has practical value. In a letter to the London Times he says: "An electrical method of dissipation is not the right remedy for this artificially intensified evil, though it is a hopeful and proper method of attacking natural mist in places where

it interferes with navigation or commerce; but, although it is not the right remedy, it may have to be used as a temporary palliative in times of stress and while better methods are incubating. The cost of applying such a method to a whole city is probably prohibitory, but there are important centers where any means of mitigating the nuisance would seem to be legitimate."

HOW BUSHMAN FINDS HIS WAY.

Remember Every Detail of Route Over Which He Has Passed.

What appears marvelous and positively uncanny to a town person is simple to a bushman.

Years of continuous observation develop the bump of locality; every object has a place and meaning to a trapper; his eye is ever on the alert, and what his eye sees is photographed on the brain and remains there for future reference at any time he may require it.

This bump of locality is highly developed in all Indians and whites who have passed many years in the bush. Without the faculty of remembering objects, a bushman could not find his way through the forests.

Providing the trapper has once passed from one place to another, he is pretty sure to find his way through the second time, even if years should have elapsed between the trips. Every object from start to finish is an index finger pointing out the right path. A sloping path, a leaning tree, a moss-covered rock, a slight elevation in land, a cut in the hills, the water in the creek, an odd-looking stone, a blasted tree—all help as guides as the observant trapper makes his way through a pathless forest.

I followed an Indian guide once over a trail of 280 miles, whereon we snowshoed over mountains, through dense bush, down rivers and other lakes. To test my powers of a retentive memory, the following winter, when dispatches again had to be taken to headquarters, I asked the Indian to allow me to act as guide, he following.

On that long journey of ten or twelve days, always walking and continually thinking out the road, I was in doubt only once. We were standing on the ice; a tongue of land stood out toward us, a bay on either side. The portage leaving the lake was at the bottom of one of these bays, but which? The Indian had halted almost on the tails of my snowshoes, and enjoyed my hesitation, but said nothing. To be assured of no mistake, I had to pass over the whole of last winter's trip in my mind's eye up to the point on which we stood. Once the retrospect caught up with us, and there was no further trouble. Our route was down the left-hand bay.

When the Indian saw me start in that direction, he said: "A-a-ke-pu-katan" ("Yes, yes, you are able").

Animated Steel Girder.

A steel girder fell while being hoisted to the top of a San Francisco building and struck a house mover's wooden roller, which ricocheted across the street, passed through the window of a crockery store and swept a fifty-foot counter clear of the bric-a-brac, cut glass, dinner sets, vases, etc., that were upon it.

Put Out Oil Fire.

When the oil in a big tank in Fresno County, California, was fired by lightning, a cannon ball was shot into the tank and the oil ran out through trenches that had been dug for the purpose.

When a man marries a second time, and his children do not object, it means that he is in failing health, and they don't want the job of nurse.

Ayer's

Your doctor will tell you that thin, pale, weak, nervous children become strong and well by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Small doses, for a few days.

Sarsaparilla

The change is very prompt and very marked. Ask your doctor why it is. He has our formula and will explain.

"When 12 years old, for many months I thought I could live because of thin blood. But, in a few weeks, Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely restored me to health."

MRS. E. BUCKMINSTER, Vineland, N. J.

Small bottle, 25 cents. All druggists.

for

The Children

Biliousness, constipation prevent recovery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

Laying up Treasures.

The third bank of Japan received a deposit of 3,000 yen, which will remain for 250 years, from G. Abe, dealer in coal and coke at Tokyo. The bank has contracted to pay the sum of 7,208,411,179 yen at the end of 250 years. The father of the depositor was a jirikisha man, and he himself was an ice boy some twenty years ago. Lately the father lost a ship in a storm. The ship had been insured for 3,000 yen. The money received from the insurance company was deposited in behalf of his posterity.

These Russian Names.

Crimsonbeak—Is it wrong to talk with the mouthful?

Yeast—Why, certainly it is.

"Well, how is a man to talk about those Russian generals, then? You can't speak their names without having a mouth full!"—Yonkers Statesman.

One Definition.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a born diplomat?

Pa—A born diplomat, my son, is a man who knows a great deal that he doesn't tell his wife.

EMANCIPATION FOR WOMEN

NO MORE ROUGH, RED HANDS.

It seems strange that among the many inventions designed to minimize household work, there has not, until recently, been any new method of washing dishes in the household. At last the Freeman Sanitary Dishwasher appears upon the market, and is offered at a price within the reach of those of modest means.

This machine washes and dries the most delicate china, glassware and table cutlery in from 3 to 5 minutes. The boiling water used instantly removes all grease, etc., and leaves the dishes clean, polished and dry, in a better condition than when they are washed by hand.

The dishes are held in stationary racks, and do not move, so that with ordinary care they cannot be broken, cracked or chipped. Best of all, there is no wetting of the hands in the operation, and women will no longer have to put their hands into the dish water. As the machine is SELF-CLEANING, it requires little or no attention.

Thousands of sewing machines, clothes-washing machines and wringers and other labor-saving devices, which are used comparatively seldom, are purchased by the housekeeper. It would appear reasonable to suppose that the housekeeper would at once substitute the dish-washing machine for the dish-pan to which she has always been a slave.

Few men appreciate the drudgery of the dish-pan. If they did but realize that their helpmates are obliged to dip into the dirty dish water on an average of 2 hours 3 times a day, 14 hours a week, 60 hours a month, 720 hours a year, or the equivalent of 90 days, they would at once add a dishwasher to their kitchen furniture, even if this would necessitate the foregoing of a few cigars or other little extravaganzas.

The good housekeeper, much as she dislikes dish-washing, will not listen to the suggestion of "stacking the dishes." By the use of the dishwasher, the dishes from the mid-day and evening meals may be put into the machine and left there COVERED FROM SIGHT until the morning meal is over, when the housewife, prepared for her daily work, can wash and dry them all at one operation in a few moments, thereby reducing the time devoted to this most objectionable feature of housework to not exceeding 15 minutes per day.

The price of the Freeman Sanitary Dishwasher is \$8.00 and it is sold with a guarantee of its giving satisfaction. The A. C. Rulofson Co., of 238 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, are the Manufacturers and they invite you to correspond with them regarding the Machine.

Maidens of uncertain summers have an antipathy for almanacs and calendars.

Why is it that we seldom condemn ourselves and always find excuses for our misdeeds?

Tonic for impaired health. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco. Kentucky Favorite Whiskey unsurpassed for medicinal purposes.

When ignorance thinks it possesses wisdom folly will prevail.

Trials are the lessons that make character.

Brown's dinners aren't much and he lives out of the way, but there's always the high balls of Old Gilt Edge Whisky. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., 29-31 Battery St., S. F., sole proprietors.

Investigation is the road to wisdom.

ECZEMA A FLESH FIRE

Those afflicted with Eczema know more than can be told of the suffering imposed by this "flesh fire." It usually begins with a slight redness of the skin, which gradually spreads, followed by blisters and pustules discharging a thin, sticky fluid that dries and scales off, leaving an inflamed surface, and at times the itching and burning are almost unbearable. While any part of the body is liable to be attacked, the hands, feet, back, arms, face and legs are the parts most often afflicted. The cause of Eczema is a too acid condition of the blood. The circulation becomes loaded with fiery, acid poisons that are forced through the glands and pores of the skin which set the flesh aflame. Since the cause of the disease is in the blood it is a waste of time to try to cure it with local applications; the cause must be removed before a cure can be effected. S. S. S. has no equal as a remedy for Eczema; it enters the blood and forces out the poison through the natural channels, and builds up the entire system. The skin becomes smooth and soft again, and the Eczema is cured. Cases that have persistently refused to be cured under the ordinary treatment yield to its purifying, cooling effect on the blood. Book on Skin Diseases and any advice wished, without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SSS

An Ostrich Race.

In selecting ostriches for menageries or zoological gardens, the swiftest are chosen; not because it will be necessary for them to run in their new quarters, but because swiftness is a good indication of health and robustness.

One of these agents visited a pen of ostriches in Africa. At his call, two beautiful birds came up to him. Being desirous of testing their speed, he arranged with the keeper that they should run a race; so he caressed the birds, and showed them a handful of figs, of which they are very fond.

The ostriches were held while the visitor walked to a certain distance. At a signal they were set free, and began to run for the figs. They came bounding along at a terrific rate, taking twelve or fourteen feet at a stride. They ran neck and neck for more than half the distance, their wings working like arms and making a great sound. Presently one drew ahead, and, looking behind, as a boy in a foot race might do, to see where his rival was, and finding the other one beaten, the winner slackened his pace and gently trotted up for the prize of figs.

Hearing's Not Believing.

"Here! How dare you flirt with my wife?" demanded old Nuritch. "You've been throwing kisses to her behind my back."

"Indeed?" replied the handsome young Irishman. "An' how d'ye know that?"

"I heard you."

"Oh, ye mustn't believe everything ye hear."—Washington Star.

Compulsory Insurance.

A French (feminine) writer suggests that every couple before marrying should compulsorily insure the future of their children. She suggests that 1 cent a day would be a sufficient premium.

The Land of Gold.

The Yukon territory, which prior to 1898 formed a part of the Northwest Territory, has an area of 196,976 square miles, 196,327 being land and 649 water. The population is estimated at 12,000, of whom 7,200 are Americans. It is purely a mineral country, and has produced since 1885, when the output of gold was first recorded, to the end of 1903, \$97,063,500 in gold. Dawson, the capital of the Yukon territory and the residential and commercial center of what is commonly known as the Klondike, has a population of 3,500 persons of various nationalities, the Americans, with 2,450, forming 70 per cent of the total.

Effects of Prosperity.

In the six years of the country's greatest prosperity, from 1897 to 1903, average prices of breadstuffs advanced 65 per cent, meats 23.1 per cent, dairy and garden products 50.1 per cent and clothing 21.1. All these were products of the farmer and stockman who profited more than any other class of the community by these advances. The miner benefited 42.1 per cent by that advance in the average price of metals. The only decrease in the average price of commodities in that period was in railway freight rates, which decreased from .798 per ton-mile in 1897 to .763 in 1903, a loss of 4.4 per cent. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the average increase in the pay of railroad employees in that period was a trifle above 8.5 per cent.

Kather Kuzzling.

"So you sent some of your poems to the heiress?" interrogated the friend. "Yes," responded the struggling bard, "and she said she would like to see me recognized as a great genius." "That was encouraging," "But then, confound it, she said a great genius was never really recognized until he was dead."

INSURED AGAINST SURGERY.

Company Formed in England for the Purpose.

In England people of moderate means are beginning to insure themselves against surgical operations. The plan is that subscribers who pay an annual fee shall be entitled either to free admittance to a hospital or nursing at home and a free operation or to a fixed sum paid down to defray the cost of an operation if one becomes necessary, says Harper's Weekly. In England, as here, the cost of surgical repairs to the human body has become oppressively great to persons who just manage to pay their way. People who are obviously poor get a great deal of excellent surgical and medical treatment in hospitals and elsewhere for nothing, but for the next class above them a serious illness—especially if it involves an operation—is almost ruinous. It would seem as if the time was near when societies for insurance against specialists might be profitably organized in the larger American cities. The specialist has come to be a very important—indeed, an indispensable—institution, especially to families in which there are children. The office of the family doctor has not become simplified to the task of coming in and telling the patient which specialist to go to. It is not that specialists charge too much, for their honorable services are above price. It is that landlord, butcher, baker, grocer, milkman, coalman, dentist and trained nurse do not leave you money enough to pay them appropriately. To subscribe a considerable sum annually and have all the repairs and desirable improvements made in one's family without further disbursement would be a comparatively simple way out of a troublesome predicament.

The Man with the Ho! Ho!

I love the ringing of music of a cheery, hearty laugh. For it rouses the limbs of worry as the breeze scatters chaff. And there's not a scene of gladness known to mortals here below But is made a little gladder by a merry ho! ho! ho! For merriment's a singer, and laughter is his song. And where the singer singeth the happy angels throng. For in all celestial anthems nothing sweeter is, I trow, Than the melody that lures in a ho! ho! ho! ho! ho!

You are feeling rather weary—'tis an oft-recorded tale— And you fancy trouble's demons all are camping on your trail. Till you meet the man of laughter, with his cheery ho! ho! ho! And, some way, as you listen, all the haunting demons go! Then you vow this old planet is a place of joy and cheer. And there's pleasure in reflecting that you now are living here. And you wouldn't for a fortune lose your grip on things below— All because you hear the music of a ringing ho! ho! ho!

Two angels walk upon the earth, walk daily to and fro. The one is clad in robes of white, the other in garb of woe. The voice of one is laughter; the other's is a sigh. Joy is the one; the other woe; for souls of men they vie; And the one comes running, running, summoned by the witching spell Of the rippling notes of laughter that the spirit's rapture tell; While the other straight is driven from the souls it haunts below. By the ringing and the singing of a ho! ho! ho! ho! ho!

We all love the music of a cheery, hearty laugh. To spirits bowed with trouble 'tis a heaven-given staff— But our burdens seem so heavy as we pass them in review That we often let another do the laughing we should do. At any rate, it's so with me, for I'm of brittle clay, And haply it is so with you, although I do not say; And so, perchance, you'll join with me, this one bouquet to throw To the man who brings us blessings with his ho! ho! ho! ho! ho! —New York Times.

The Misuse of "Quite."

"Quite" strictly means "completely" and is rightly used in such sentences as "The flower is quite faded." Its secondary meaning, "very," "to a great extent," has the authority of good writers, though such expressions as "quite young" and "quite hot" have a colloquial ring about them. There is, however, springing up of late the slovenly practice of employing the adverb "quite" with a noun—e. g., "quite a panic ensued." If an adverb can modify a noun, where is the distinction between adverb and adjective? As a matter of fact, the functions of the adverb seem to be encroaching on those of the adjective.—London Review.

Real Unkind.

Her father had suddenly acquired a fortune of several millions. "I am going to Europe next summer," she said. "Wouldn't it be funny if I should happen to marry a real lord over there?" "Very," was the sarcastic reply of a discarded suitor. "But that is the one chance you have of becoming a lady."

He Knew.

"Children, we will now have an example in division. Tommy Tiggley, if your father brought home \$10 to divide with your mother, what would she get?" "Ten dollars." "Tommy, you don't know your lesson." "No, ma'am, but I know my mother."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Busy Season.

The Judge—What was your idea for breaking into the house during the day? The Burglar—I had another engagement for the evening, your honor.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED PELVIC CATARRH BY AID OF PE-RU-NA

Female Weakness Is Usually Pelvic Catarrh. Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Mrs. Mable Bradford, 13 Church street, Burlington, Vt., Secretary Whittier Oratorio Society, writes:

"Peruna is certainly a wonderful medicine for the ills of women. I have heard it spoken of in the highest praise by many, and certainly my experience is well worthy of a good word."

"I began to have severe pains across my back about a year ago, brought on by a cold, and each subsequent month brought me pain and distress."

"Your remedy was prescribed, and the way it acted upon my system was almost too good to be true. I certainly have regained my health and strength and I no longer suffer periodical pains and extreme lassitude."—Mable Bradford.

Mrs. Lizzie Redding, 3134 B Clifton Place, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"I found after trying many different medicines to restore me to health, that Peruna was the only thing which could be depended upon. I began taking it when I was in a decline, induced by female weakness and overwrought nerves."

"I began to feel stronger during the first week I took Peruna and my health improved daily until now I am in perfect health and enjoy life as I never did before."—Lizzie Redding.



Mrs. LIZZIE REDDING.

diseases, including pelvic catarrh, a life-long study. Peruna cures catarrh, whether of the pelvic organs or any other organ of the human body.

In Peruna these women find a prompt and permanent cure.

Thousands of testimonials to this effect are received by Dr. Hartman every year. The good that Peruna has accomplished in this class of cases can scarcely be over estimated.

Pe-ru-na, a Natural Beautifier.

Peruna produces clean mucous membranes, the basis of facial symmetry and a perfect complexion.

The women have not been slow to discover that a course of Peruna will do more toward restoring youthful beauty than all the devices known to science.

Many a girl has regained her faded beauty, many a matron has lengthened the days of her comely appearance by using Peruna.

Thousands of Women Cured Every Year by Correspondence—This Is What Dr. Hartman Proposes to Do For You Without Charge.

Women who suffer should read the evidences presented here. We have thousands of letters from grateful friends who tell the same story.

Half the ills that are peculiarly woman's own are of a catarrhal character. Female weakness was not understood for many years.

Dr. Hartman gives the credit of having determined its real character. He has made catarrh and catarrhal

Willing to Oblige.

When the poet opened his door in answer to a knock a man was standing on the step dripping wet. "I accidentally fell into the river," he explained, "and, as you see, my clothes are soaked. Would you mind lending me your overcoat till I can get home?" "Sorry," answered the verse carpenter, "but my overcoat is also 'soaked.' I'll lend you the ticket, if that will do you any good."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. W. L. DOUGLAS, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The great seal of the United States

was designed by a committee of Congress consisting of Jefferson, Franklin and Adams in July, 1776. Pisto's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Friendship that you must buy never offers reduced rates.

The time to think is before the deed. It saves repentance. Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Assessors place the total worth of property at Atlantic City, N. J., at \$50,000,000.

Agents can make good, easy money selling the best Cream Separator in the world. Good agents wanted in every section where cows are milked. Write the nearest office of the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., 9-11 Drumm street, San Francisco, Cal.; 107 First street, Portland, Oregon; 112 Second avenue South, Seattle, Washington.

The Real Thing.

"Say," queried Singleton "have you ever read Dante's description of the infernal regions?" "No," replied Wedderly, "but my wife's mother lives with us and my eldest daughter is taking piano lessons."

HOTEL NETHERLAND

300 Outside Rooms on European Plan. San Francisco's newest, most central and modern hotel. One block from principal theatres. Steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights and long distance telephone in every room. Unquestionably the best moderate priced hotel on the Pacific Coast. J. S. Young & Sons, Proprietors. (Formerly of Russ House.) Junction of Market and Turk Streets. Main Entrance: 18 Turk St. Take any Market St. Car to Turk St. Rooms 75c per day and up.

Tortoises Climb for Grapes.

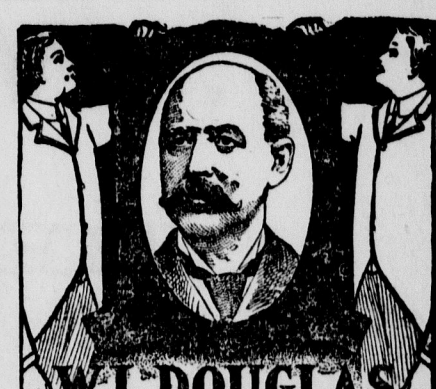
Tortoises are known to be able to live for a long time without food. It was also believed hitherto that they were rigid tetotalaters. This belief, however, has been rudely dispelled by the discovery that they are very fond of grapes. The proprietor of a vineyard in Algiers had noticed for some time serious depredations going on in his plantation. The watchmen he had engaged reported that mysterious noises were heard in the place at night, and consequently refused to stop any longer on the spot. But the master determined to inquire into the matter for himself, and, much to his surprise, he found a large number of tortoises climbing up the vines with an alertness that he was incapable, and making the most of the good things which the gods had provided for them.

Easy Window-Dressing.

Applicant—I see you advertise for a window dresser. Dry Goods Merchant—Yes, sir. Have you had much experience? "I arranged the window display in the store I worked in last, and every woman who passed stopped and looked in." "That's something like. You're just the man we want. By the way, what line was your firm in?" "Mirrors."

Knew His Customer.

"I think I'll have a suit made of this material," said Slowpay, "if you can guarantee it to wear well." "Oh, it will wear well—in fact, it is almost indestructible," answered the tailor. "I would be almost willing to guarantee that it will wear until you pay for it."



W. L. DOUGLAS.

Union Made \$3.50 SHOES For Men.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. \$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from \$5.00 to \$7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

EQUAL \$5.00 SHOES.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes for years, and consider them equal to any \$5.00 shoe now on the market. They have given entire satisfaction."—Wm. H. Anderson, Real Estate Agent, Kansas City, Mo. Boys wear W. L. Douglas \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes. W. L. Douglas uses Corona Collar in his \$3.50 shoes. Corona Collar is conceded to be the finest patent leather produced. Fast Color Eyelets will not wear Brassy. W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25 cents extra prepay delivery. If you desire further information, write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

THE KEELEY CURE

For LIQUOR and DRUG Addiction is the ONLY cure endorsed by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. THE KEELEY INSTITUTE 1170 Market St., Donohue Bldg., San Francisco. SEND FOR PRINTED MATTER.

S. F. N. U. No. 14, 1905

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER

KEELEY'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURE WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Cough, Spasms, Asthma, Hoarse, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

of *Chat. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER.

Pumpkin Seed—
Aloes—
Rhubarb—
Sage—
Peppermint—
St. Catharine's Oil—
Worm Seed—
Castor Oil—
Syrup—
Water—

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of *Chat. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Surely Stuck.

Billbrown—Are you one of the stockholders in the Bunko Oil Company? Jaysmith—Well, I labored under the delusion that I was for a time. Billbrown—How's that? Jaysmith—I discovered later that I was merely one of the stuck-holders.—Chicago Daily News.

Hopeful Sign.

"How is your sick friend?" "He'll soon be around all right." "Feeling better, is he?" "No; but he has just been given up by the doctors."—Illinois State Journal.

St. Jacobs Oil

Known the world over as the promptest, surest cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.